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State Library

A VALUABLE MEMORIAL.

Col. Wharton J. Green has had copyrighted a very handsome lithograph of the letter which ex-President Davis wrote to the invitation committee of the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, which took place in this city on the 21st of November, 1889. As most of our readers know, Fayetteville was, a hundred and odd years ago, one of the alternate capitals of North Carolina, and it was during the session of the Legislature held in the old State House, which stood where the present Town Hall is, that the "accession" of North Carolina to the new Union was accomplished.

Some persons (especially at the North) wondered at the time what favorable connection the ex President of the Confederacy could have with a celebration of the adoption of the Constitution—the Constitution which established that "more perfect union" which the States of the former Confederation had entered into shortly after they achieved their independence. That was because those critics were ignorant, and ignorant of the most vital facts of our Constitutional history.

There is no document which so clearly and completely demonstrates the Constitutional regularity of the action of the seceding States—in contrast, it may be added, with the violence done the Constitution by Mr. Lincoln's government—as this letter written by the ex President of the Confederacy. Nor is there, so far as we know, any tribute to the unique career of our beloved mother State which has proceeded from a source so exalted and so disinterested and which is so just and full.

For these reasons the document which Col. Green and his associates of the committee have had so beautifully engraved, is probably the most highly to be prized by North Carolinians of any single record in their history. It was a recognition of this fact that led these gentlemen to put it in a form convenient for preservation. The lithograph is 15 by 19 inches, and the script of the letter is surmounted by a handsome likeness of Mr. Davis, by a representation of the splendid monument which is to be erected to his memory in Richmond, and by a reproduction in colors of the three flags of the Confederacy. It is upon bristol board, and is intended to be framed. Capt. Neill W. Ray, one of the committee, has a large supply of these lithographs, which are to be sold at 25 cents each, and the proceeds of which, after paying the cost of the engraving, are to be devoted to the "Jefferson Davis Monument Fund."

Here is the text of the letter, which was the last paper of a public nature which emanated from Mr. Davis, and which was written from his sick bed just five weeks before his death:

BEAUVOIR, Miss., Oct. 30th, 1889.

Messrs. Wharton J. Green, Jas. C. MacRae, C. W. Broadfoot, Neill W. Ray, W. C. McDuffie, Committee:

GENTLEMEN:

Your letter inviting me to attend North Carolina's Centennial, to be held at Fayetteville on the 21st of November next, was duly received; but this acknowledgment has been delayed under the hope that an improvement in my health would enable me to be present as invited. As the time approaches I find that cherished hope unrealized, and that I must regretfully confess my inability to join you in the commemorative celebration.

It has been my sincere wish to meet the people of the "Old North State" on the occasion which will naturally cause them, with just pride, to trace the historic river of their years to its source in the colony of Albemarle.

All along that river stand monuments of fidelity to the inalienable rights of the people—even when an infant successfully resisting executive usurpation, and, in defence of the privileges guaranteed by charter, boldly defying Kings, Lords and Commons. Always self-reliant yet not vainly self assertive, she provided for her defence, while giving material aid to her neighbors, as she regarded all the British colonies of America.

Thus she sent troops, armed and equipped for service, into both Virginia and South Carolina, and also dispatched a ship from the port of Wilmington, with food for the sufferers in Boston, after the closing of that port by Great Britain. In her declaration that the cause of Boston was the cause of all, there was not only the assertion of a community of rights and a purpose to defend them, but self abnegation of the commercial advantages which would probably accrue from the closing of a rival port.

Without diminution of regard for the great and good men of the other colonies, I have been led to special veneration for the men of North Carolina, as the first to distinctly declare for State independence, and from first to last to uphold the right of a people to govern themselves.

I do not propose to discuss the vexed question of the Mecklenburg resolutions of May, 1775, which from the similarity of expression to the great Declaration of Independence of July, 1776, have created much contention, because the claim of North Carolina rests on a broader foundation than the resolves of the meeting at Mecklenburg, which deserve to be preserved as the outburst of a brave, liberty-loving people, on receipt of news of the combat at Concord between British soldiers and citizens of Massachusetts. The broader foundations referred to are the records of events preceding and succeeding the meeting at Mecklenburg, and the proceedings of the Provincial Congress which met at Hillsboro in August, 1775. Before this congress convened North Carolina, in disregard of opposition by the Governor, had sent delegates to represent her in the general Congress, to be held in Philadelphia, had denounced the attack upon Boston, and had appointed committees of safety, with such far-reaching functions as belong to revolutionary times only.

The famous Stamp act of Parliament was openly resisted by men of highest reputation, and a vessel, bringing the stamps, was seized, and the commander bound not to permit them to be landed. These things were done in open day by men who wore no disguise and shunned no question.

Before the Congress of the Province had assembled the last royal Governor of North Carolina had fled to escape from the indignation of a people who, burdened but not bent by oppression, had resolved to live or die as freemen. The Congress at Hillsboro went earnestly to work, not merely to declare independence but to provide means for maintaining it. The Congress, feeling quite equal to the occasion, proceeded to make laws for raising and organizing troops, and supplying money; and, to meet the contingency of a blockade of her seaports, offered bounties to stimulate the production of articles most needful in time of war. On the 12th of April, 1776, the Continental Congress being then in session, and with much diversity of opinion as to the proper course to be pursued under this condition of affairs, the North Carolina Congress resolved, That "the delegates for this colony in the Continental Congress be empowered to concur with the delegates of the other colonies in declaring independence and forming foreign alliances, reserving to this colony the sole and exclusive right of forming a constitution and laws for this colony," etc., etc.

This, I believe, was the first distinct declaration for State independence and separation from Great Britain, and there is much besides priority to evoke admiration. North Carolina had, by many acts of resistance to the British authorities, provoked their vengeance, yet she dared to lead in defiance; but no danger, however dread, in the event of her isolation, could make her accept co operation, save with the reservation of supremacy in regard to her own constitution and laws, and the sacred principles of community independence and government founded on the consent of the governed. After having done her whole duty in the war for independence, and become a free, sovereign and independent State, she entered into the Confederation with these rights and powers recognized as unabridged.

When experience proved the articles of Confederation to be inadequate to the needs of good government, she agreed to a general convention for their amendment. The convention did not limit its labors to amendment of the articles, but proceeded to form a new plan of government; and, adhering to the cardinal principle that governments must be derived from the consent of the governed, submitted the new plan to the people of the several States, to be adopted or rejected as each by and for itself should decide.

It is to be remembered that the articles of Confederation for the "United States of America" declared that "the union shall be perpetual," and that no alteration should be made in the said articles unless it should be "confirmed by the legislature of every State." True to her creed of State sovereignty, North Carolina recognized the power of such States as chose to do so to withdraw from the Union, and, by the same token, her own unqualified right to decide whether or not she would subscribe to the proposed compact for a more perfect union, and from which, it is to be observed, the declaration for perpetuity was omitted. In the hard school of experience she had learned the danger to popular liberty from a government which could claim to be the final judge of its own powers.

She had fought a long and devastating war for State independence, and was not willing to put in jeopardy the priceless jewel she had gained. After a careful examination, it was concluded that the proposed Constitution did not sufficiently guard against usurpation by the usual resort to implication of powers not expressly granted, and she declined to act upon the general assurance that the deficiency would soon be supplied by the needful amendments. In the meantime, State after State had acceded to the new Union, until the requisite number had been obtained for the establishment of the "Constitution between the States so ratifying the same."

With characteristic self reliance North Carolina confronted the prospect of isolation, and calmly resolved, if so it must be, to stand alone rather than subject to hazard her most prized possession, *Community Independence.*

Confiding in the security offered by the first ten Amendments to the Constitution, especially the 9th and 10th of the series, North Carolina voluntarily acceded to the new Union. The 10th Amendment restricted the functions of the Federal Government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States, all of which were especially stipulated.

Beyond that limit nothing could be done rightfully. If covertly done, under color of law, or by reckless usurpation of an extraneous majority, which, feeling power, should disregard right, had the State no peaceful remedy? Could she, as a State in a Confederation the rock-bed of which is the consent of its members, be bound by a compact which others broke to her injury? Had her reserved rights no other than a paper barrier to protect them against invasion?

Surely the heroic patriots and wise statesmen of North Carolina, by their sacrifices, utterances and deeds, have shown what their answer would have been to these questions, if they had been asked on the day when in convention they ratified the amended Constitution of the United States. Her exceptional delay in ratification marks her vigilant care for rights she had so early asserted and so steadily maintained. Of her it may be said, as it was of Sir Walter Scott in his youth, that she was "always the first in a row and the last out of it."

In the peaceful repose which followed the Revolution all her interests were progressive. Farms, school-houses and towns rose over a subdued wilderness, and with a mother's joy she saw her sons distinguished in the public service by intelligence, energy and preservance, and by that integrity without which all other gifts are but as tinsel. North Carolina grew apace in all that constitutes power, until in 1812 she was required as a State of the Union to resist aggressions on the high seas in the visitation of American merchant vessels and the impressment of American seamen by the armed cruisers of Great Britain.

These seamen generally belonged to the New England States; probably none were North Carolinians; but her old spirit was vital still; the cause of one was the cause of all, as she announced when Boston was under embargo.

At every roll-call for the common defence she answered, "Here." When blessed peace returned she stacked her arms for which she had no prospective use. Her love for her neighbors had been tried and not found wanting in the time of their need; why should she anticipate hostility from them?

The envy, selfish jealousy and criminal hate of a Cain could not come near to her heart. If not to suspect such vice in others be indiscreet credulity, it is a knightly virtue and part of an honest nature. In many years of military and civil service it has been my good fortune to know the sons of North Carolina under circumstances of trial, and could make a list of those deserving honorable mention which would too far extend this letter, already, I fear, teadiously long.

Devotion to principle, self-reliance and inflexible adherence to resolution when adopted, accompanied by conservative caution, were the characteristics displayed by North Carolina in both her colonial and State history. All these qualities were exemplified in her action on the day of the anniversary which you commemorate. If there be any, not likely to be found with you, but possibly elsewhere, who shall ask: "How, then could North Carolina consistently enact the ordinance of secession in 1861?" he is referred to the Declaration of Independence of 1776; to the Articles of Confederation of 1777, for a perpetual union of the States, and a secession of States from the union so established; to the treaty of 1783, recognizing the independence of the States severally and distinctively; to the Constitution of the United States, with its first ten amendments; to the time honored resolutions of 1798 '99:—that from these, one and all, he may learn that the State, having won her independence by heavy sacrifices, had never surrendered it, nor had ever attempted to delegate the inalienable rights of the people.

How gallantly her sons bore themselves in the War Between The States the lists of the killed and wounded testify. She gave them, a sacrificial offering on the altar of the liberties their fathers had won and left as an inheritance to their posterity. Many sleep far from the land of their nativity. Peace to their ashes. Honor to their memory and the mother who bore them.

Faithfully,
JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A SIDE LIGHT ON THE SITUATION.

The multiplication as well as the elaboration of "news" under the modern system is so great that the mind staggers under the load of even one day's supply, and the public apprehension of events is confined to the moment.

Probably for this reason none of the alert correspondents of the all-embracing New York World has called attention to a bit of Washington information contained in that paper's correspondence from the capital three days before the President's message was made public, which, if true, explains the very curious attitude taken by Mr. Cleveland on the Cuban question.

On the 4th of December (Friday last) the World's Washington staff correspondent telegraphed to it a long letter, the contents of which may be gathered from the headlines given by the World, viz: "Spain's terms to Cuba—Peace offer pending, with the United States as mutual friend—Autonomy, all but independence—Reform bill waiting in Madrid for the insurgents to lay down their arms—This if Weyler fails in the field."

The letter started off as follows:

"Information from State Department sources intimates that Spain is willing to let the United States try to save Cuba for her if she can't do it herself. She is said to have agreed to accept the intervention of the United States if she fails to fulfil her promise to suppress the rebellion by January. Spain has already submitted to President Cleveland and Secretary Olney the outline of a plan that might be suggested by the United States to induce the insurgents to lay down their arms. It is not expected that there will be a hint of Spain's proposition in President Cleveland's message. But the Spanish attitude has been softened so decisively that there is no doubt as to the Administration's confidence in an approaching end of the Cuban war, to the great credit of Olney's diplomacy. *The Secretary has been influenced under the spur of New England's commercial welfare.* He wants to bring the war to a finish simply in the interests of humanity, of Boston and of the merchants. The Administration's greatest danger has been the possibility of embroiling the United States and the utter ruin of *our codfish and mackerel trade.* The negotiations that led to the present situation have been very delicate and successful. Spain may think that she has been the gainer, it, *at the expense of a few reforms, the United States helps her retain her grasp upon an island that she could not conquer.* But the Administration is confident that the United States will have added to its prestige by ending a bloody struggle through its friendly offices."

The italics in the above are ours.

And it may be worth while, in passing, to recall what a tremendous part the infernal "codfish and mackerel trade" of New England has played in our history. That interest brought on the war of 1812, and, before it closed, gathered the treasonable convention at Hartford because the exigencies of the same war had made a better market for codfish and mackerel under the flag of the enemy. And it has produced Mr. Olney, a shining light of the codfish (and mackerel) aristocracy, to illustrate what can be done, at the close of this nineteenth century, "under the spur of New England's commercial welfare."

See how all the sentiments and interests of this great American people, as well as of the struggling Cuban patriots themselves, are subordinated to the greed of that little north-east corner of the country!

It is the same old story of the New England slave trade in the last century, with her cavalier treatment of her customers in the present one; of her expressed horror of war, and yet of her readiness to plunge the whole country into war rather than lose the Southern field for the sale of her own protected goods—indifferent alike to the appeals of humanity and to the interests of others, and seeking only "New England's commercial welfare."

Read Mr. Cleveland's Cuban message by the light of the State Department inspiration of the World's correspondent, and, if we keep in mind who Mr. Olney is and who Mr. Cleveland's immediate ancestors were, we may get a pretty good insight into the cold-blooded and sordid natures that have administered a snub to Congress in order that the moral power of this great republic might be used to help Spain "to retain her grasp upon an island that she could not conquer."

OUR ATTITUDE TOWARDS CUBA.

We gave yesterday the text of the resolution introduced by Senator Mills, of Texas, providing for the seizure of Cuba by the United States, and the holding of it in trust until the people of the unhappy island could organize a government of their own.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, who also took a hand in the matter, introduced on Wednesday the following resolutions:

"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, That the independence of the Republic of Cuba be and is hereby acknowledged by the United States of America.

"Resolved, That the United States should use its friendly offices with the government of Spain to bring to a close the war between Spain and Cuba."

As much as the people of the United States sympathize with the Cuban patriots, war is too terrible a thing to be engaged in except in the last extremity. We do not think we are called upon to take the course proposed by Senator Mills. That would be going out of our way. Nor would it have been necessary to adopt the measure advocated by Senator Cameron, if the President had at the time given effect to the belligerency resolutions passed almost unanimously by the Senate and House nearly a year ago.

It is altogether probable that the moral effect of promulgating those resolutions at the time of their passage would have been to deprive Spain of the sinews of war. But, incredible as it may seem, the President has not even deigned to notice their existence. He has simply bottled them up. A somewhat new theory of the relation of the Executive to resolutions adopted by Congress is advanced in excuse. A distinction is made between a "concurrent" resolution and a "joint" resolution (such as those passed were), for which there appears to be no warrant in the Constitution. Messrs. Sherman and Hitt, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House foreign affairs committees, resisted, it will be remembered, the efforts of the loyal democrats to force the President's hand by making the resolutions "concurrent."

It is possible that the President's action has rendered it necessary now to take the more decided step of recognizing the independence of Cuba. That is a question of detail, which, if the people felt justified in reposing any faith in this Congress, might well be left to its better informed judgment.

Fortunately, neither the recognition of the "belligerency" of the Cubans nor of their "independence" can justly be regarded by Spain as an act of war. One or the other should be done by us, and if Spain should resent our act by arms (as we do not think she would), the burden of aggression would be upon her.

Since the above was put in type, the New York Journal has come to hand with a letter from Senator Cameron to that paper, in which he takes precisely the same view of the effect of his resolution as that given by us above.

THE PRESIDENT ON CUBA.

We think our readers will concur in the opinion expressed by us the day the message was received that the President's long-drawn-out dissertation on Cuba supplies a shining example of "how not to do it." It turns out—as was to be expected—that the position taken by him in suggesting what he calls "autonomy" does not please the Cubans at all, if we accept, as we have a right to do, the Cuban diplomatic agent in this country as their spokesman.

On the other hand, the Consul of Spain at Jacksonville, Florida, Senor Pedro Solis, is delighted with the message, saying:

"It is a masterpiece of diplomacy, one of the best state papers I ever read, and its fair treatment of the Spanish-Cuban affair will excite the admiration of all nations. It is very delicately expressed and exceedingly diplomatic, and I look upon President Cleveland and the members of his cabinet as among the greatest men of the world. I am sure all Europe will demonstrate its approval in telegrams of indorsement."

Apparently disgusted with the weak position assumed by the President—or, as he is a cuckoo, possibly under Mr. Cleveland's direction—Senator Mills has introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States is hereby directed to take possession of the island of Cuba with the military and naval forces of the United States and hold the same until the people of Cuba can organize a government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed and arm and equip such military and naval forces as may be necessary to secure them against foreign invasion."

That means a war with Spain, and possibly with other nations as her allies.

The interest of the United States will not be served by war, if to be avoided. Freedom and Home Rule will still further suffer under the strengthening of the powers of government requisite for the waging of a successful war. Congress took the proper course a year ago when it passed the belligerency resolutions. The President has incurred a grave responsibility in bottling these up. Nay, more, he has insulted Congress by making no reference to its action at that time. It is hardly too late yet for Congress to insist upon the President's giving effect to its own natural and sensible plan. It should do so at once.

The President's Message.

The Wilmington Messenger of this morning gives the following summary of the President's message, brief mention of which was contained in Mr. Shaw's telegram published in yesterday's OBSERVER:

He regrets that the situation in Turkey still remains a blot upon Christendom and explains why our government does not interfere; no Americans have been killed; claims have been made for property destroyed——There is no perception of progress made by Spain in the subjugation of the Cubans; yet the latter have not made good their title to be regarded as an independent state, the industrial value of the island is fast diminishing and will soon disappear unless there is a speedy and radical change; our pecuniary interests there are second only to those of the inhabitants; our government has proposed to Spain autonomy for Cuba, but has yet received no reply; the time may come when, for the sake of humanity as well as regard for our interests and those of others, this government must see that Cuba has peace——An agreement for a treaty between England and Venezuela has been agreed upon——The scheme for examination of consular applicants has worked great good——The seal fisheries matter is in fair way of settlement——The treasury deficit for last fiscal year was $25,203,245; the value of dutiable merchandize imports was $409,757,470; and of these not dutiable $409,967,370; the per capita in circulation November 1896 was $22.63; our total stock of metalic money June 30, 1896 was $599,597,964 of gold and $628,728,071 of silver——The life saving service during the year has saved more lives and property than in any previous one——The army is in most satisfactory condition; the posts should be located with a view to the seacoast defense——Rapid strides are being made in establishing seacoast defenses and the work should be pushed with vigor——Abuses of the mails by second class and free matter are pointed out; several reforms are suggested——The construction of vessels for our new navy has been energetically prosecuted by the administration; locations for holding war ships in reserve are recommended——The pension roll is now larger than ever before——The government will soon have to foreclose its mortgages on the Pacific railroads——The usefulness of the department of agriculture has been greatly enhanced——The export of farm products for last fiscal year were $570,000 000, $17,000,000 greater than the year before——The weather bureau has extended its sphere of usefulness——The progress made in civil service reform furnishes cause for congratulation——The interstate commerce commission furnishes evidence of its usefulness and importance of the work committed to it——The present tariff law is commended and its superiority over its predecessor is pointed out——Greenbacks should be retired and the treasury notes under the silver purchasing act when received in the treasury might be gradually replaced with silver coin——National banks should redeem their own notes——The laws should be so amended that trusts and monopolies could be successfully fought in the courts——Rigid economy is urged upon congress.

Report of Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of the Interior David R. Francis has submitted his annual report to the President.

The appropriations under his department for the last fiscal year amounted to $157,179,656. The estimates for the present fiscal year are about $1,000,000 more than was appropriated last year.

The actual public domain is now 1,849,072,587 acres. The public lands still vacant amount to over 600,000 acres, not including Alaska. About 85,729,751 acres have been patented to railroads and there are yet due railroads and wagon roads under their grants, an aggregate of 114,736,639 acres. The total acreage segregated from the public domain was 946,219,160 acres.

The Secretary deems it desirable that our waste acreage should be taken up by actual settlers who should be given every encouragement, and says if the rate of settlement continues in the future as in the past, but little vacant land will be left in thirteen years time. He urges legislation for the preservation of the forests and states that a report will be submitted to Congress by the Forestry Commission which has lately returned from a tour of inspection.

Secretary Francis is of the opinion that the free use of timber on public lands for commercial purposes should be discontinued.

On the pension question he says that about 970 678 persons are drawing about $140,000,000 per annum in pensions and this branch of the service should be conducted with great care and discretion. He gives a table showing that the total amount paid out by the Government in pensions and the cost of disbursing the same during the last thirty one years was $2,034,817,702, which lacks only $346,712,525 of being equal to the high water mark of the interest-bearing public debt. He suggests a number of amendments of the pension laws, some of which have been made public.

One hundred and forty million dollars is thought to be sufficient for the payment of pensions during the next fiscal year, unless pensions are increased by further legislation. The Secretary recommends that an increase from $8.00 to $12.00 per month be granted to all survivors of the Mexican war who are wholly disabled and destitute.

The Indians, he says, now occupy about 85,000,000 acres of land, and they should be protected from the sinister machinations of unscrupulous men. He recommends that the Indian Bureau should be conducted by a commission of three members, two to be civilians of different political parties and one an army officer.

Concerning the bond aided railways the Secretary summarizes the recommendations of his predecessors and the result of the litigation. He calls attention to the fact that the tables he presents clearly show that the Central Pacific Railroad is in default to the Government, unquestionably will be on January 1st next, when $2,432,000 additional of its indebtedness, together with thirty years interest thereon, will fall due and must be redeemed by the Government.

On January 1st, 1897, $6,640,000 additional bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad will mature, and with interest on the same, amounting to $11,952,000, will be then due, and if not paid the Union Pacific will unquestionably be in default. He has, therefore, declined to patent lands to the Union Pacific Railroad or to the Central Pacific Railroad, except in cases where it can be shown that the lands for which patents are asked have been sold to bona fide purchasers. The Central Pacific Railroad was on June 30th, 1896, in default to the Government to the extent of $288,143 on its "bond and interest" and its "sinking fund" account.

He refers to the fact that the act chartering the Nicaragua Canal Company requires the company to make a report on the first Monday in December in each year to the Secretary of the Interior, to be verified on oath by its president and secretary. A preliminary statement had been submitted by the Canal Company, showing that no work has been done on the canal since August, 1893.

The Maritime Canal Company entered into a contract with the Nicaragua Canal Construction Company for the construction of the canal, but the latter company became financially embarrassed in August, 1893, and subsequently made an assignment of its construction contract and all its assets to the Nicaragua Company, a corporation chartered by the State of Vermont. The latter company "has not yet found itself in a position to resume the work of construction under its contract."

The Secretary wants an extension of the building accommodations for this department. He closes his report by saying: "I earnestly recommend that Congress take immediate steps looking to the purchase or condemnation of a block or more of ground adjacent or contiguous to the Interior Department building for the erection thereon of another structure to meet the present necessities of an important branch of the Government which must expand and grow with the development of the country's resources. The area of our country, the variety of its products, the diversity of the interest, the trade and social relations between localities and classes of people make its internal commerce of enormous magnitude, and must from time to time necessitate enlargement of its existing government bureaus and the establishment of additional ones."

The Assault on Young Avery.

A brief mention of the assault on Mr. A. C. Avery, Jr., was made in Saturday's OBSERVER. The high position which his father, Associate Justice Avery holds, and the popularity of the young man himself, have caused widespread grief over the affair. The Raleigh News and Observer of the 5th, (received last night), contains the following:

"Hon. A. C. Avery Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, was called home yesterday by a telegram announcing the serious condition of his son, Alphonso C. Avery, Jr., in Morganton. A telegram stated that on the night of December first, about 11 o'clock, as the young man was going to his home, which is about a quarter of a mile from the business part of the town, he was attacked on the way by two negro boys and stabbed in five places. The wounds are said to be dangerous if not fatal. The negroes have fled, but vigorous efforts are being made to capture them.

"Justice Avery was stunned by the sudden tragic intelligence, and the sympathy of the whole community went out to him, coupled with the hope that later intelligence will show that the wounds are not as dangerous as at first indicated.

"Young Mr. Avery is well known and greatly liked in Raleigh, having spent some months here assisting his father in some literary work last year. He is a handsome, manly, upright and chivalrous young man, just turned 23. He was licensed to practice law less than a year ago.

"There was a rumor that the attempt to kill the young man grew out of trouble in Morganton during election week, but as nothing definite is known we forbear to comment on the rumor. The people of the State will pray for the recovery of the brave and promising young man."

The same paper contains a special dispatch from Morganton dated the 4th instant, which is as follows:

"A. C. Avery, Jr., was assaulted here last night by two negroes and probably fatally wounded with a knife. He was going home, and when crossing a corner of court square he was accosted by two young negroes. He answered them, and, as he says, one of them insulted him, whereupon he knocked one of them down, the other seized him about the waist and the negro whom he had knocked down, got up and began cutting him with a knife. After stabbing him for this, the negroes broke away from him. Having no weapons Avery went at once to the rooms of the Attacoa Club to get a gun. In the meantime, the negroes ran off. Avery went to the club, but found no gun. He took a billiard cue and went back to the corner, but the negroes had gone. After looking for them for a few minutes Avery was taken back to the club by some friends who saw that he was dangerously wounded. His over coat was literally cut all to pieces in the back and so was the balance of his clothing. After removing his clothes it was found that he was wounded in five places. He was taken at once to Dr. Loxton's, who lives near the club, and his wounds were dressed and he was put to bed there. The most serious wound is on the left side over the kidneys. He bled profusely and lost a quantity of blood and is now, of course, very weak. The physicians say his condition is very critical indeed, with the chances slightly in his favor. His life hangs by a mere thread.

"A. C. Avery, Jr., is a son of of Hon. A. C. Avery, of the North Carolina Supreme Court bench. Judge Avery and his daughter, Mrs. Tom McBee, will be here to night on the Norfolk train. Young Avery thinks the assault was premeditated on account his having knocked down a brother of one of his assailants during election week.

"The negroes, George Bristol and John Perkins, are among the worst characters in this county. The negro Bristol has just finished serving a sentence of manslaughter in the Tennessee penitentiary. The negroes escaped but the officers are after them with good chances of a capture."

The Churches and Politics

New York Journal.)

The New Yorker who from one motive or another—from habit bred of childhood's training, or from sincere belief in the Church and all its teachings, or from a notion that to show himself Sunday in a sanctuary is the proper thing—sallies forth to day to church may well wonder what he's going to hear.

The election is so far in the past that that even the Rev. Mr. MacArthur is not likely to talk about it to day. But political issues are always with us, and the political preacher is never at a loss for a text. It is a safe prophecy that to day will not pass without several sermons on affairs with which the Church has normally no concern whatever.

It has already become a grave question how far the spokesmen of the Church shall join in the discussion of affairs of temporal or political interest. With, as a rule, education, leisure and conscientiousness to qualify them to take part in public affairs, they might well be reckoned as a force in the community. Yet, on the other hand, they are handicapped by the need of fitting their utterances always to the convictions of the men who support churches and who too often make their liberal pew rent an excuse for systematic spoliation of the people during the six days the pew is not tenanted.

Is not the time at hand when the clergyman must determine whether he shall preach theology or politics? If he chooses the latter, must he not relinquish all the privileges which a priest of God might claim, but a political propogandist may not? The function of the ethical teacher in the community is a most useful one, but the ethical teacher does not ask deference because of any alleged holy character. The agitator, whatever his creed, is serviceable in making men think, but the agitator does not regard the missiles thrown at him as directed against Deity itself.

In short, if the preachers come to be politicians, they ought to give up the immunities which churchly place confers and accept the responsibilities of politics.

Attention, Mathematicians!

The following "sum," handed to an OBSERVER reporter, may be found "a hard nut to crack:" A pole 100 feet high, 1 foot in diameter at base and 6 inches at top, has wound round it spirally an inch wide ribbon, the distance between the spirals being 1¼ inches; how many yards of ribbon were used?

"Doubling."

Postmaster Gaster requests us to state that when the office is late in opening the mails in the morning it is on accout of "doubling," that is the mail of the day before having missed connection, is added to the regular mail, thus giving the post-office here double work.

Notice to City Subscribers.

The publication of a daily paper, even as little as this one, is a serious undertaking in a town so small as Fayetteville, and the expense is much greater in proportion than with the larger papers published in populous communities. As the proprietor of the OBSERVER is not a Croesus, he cannot afford to pay out cash for running expenses and at the same time give credit for the petty sums which represent the dues of individual subscribers. This was distinctly stated at the outset, and for several months the patrons of the paper recognized their obligations by prompt monthly payments. Latterly a number (including substantial citizens) have actually compelled the collector to call for the 25 cents due, three, four and as much as five times before making payment. This entails a totally unnecessary expense, which is almost as great as the amounts due.

The growing neglect mentioned compels us to give notice that the paper wil be stopped in the case of all daily newspaper accounts which are not paid upon presentation.

List of Jurors for January Term.

The following list of Jurors were drawn for January term of the Superior court for Cumberland county:

S. F. McDaniel, Beaver Dam; Jonathan Cameron, 71st; Leander McLaurin, Flea Hill; T. J. Gardner, Rockfish; A. J. Cameron, Little River; T. J. Baker, Flea Hill; Mike Folb, Cross Creek; J. T. Winburn, Cross Creek; Neill McGill, 71st; Eli Smith, Cedar Creek; Robert Broadfoot, Cross Creek; Chas. Morgan, Rockfish; A. G. McDonald, (col.) Cedar Creek; M. L. Bedsole, Flea Hill; Jno. Averett, Cedar Creek; G. S. Vincent, Beaver Dam; Jesse C. Stone, Rockfish; A. J. Cook, Cross Creek; J. ac Johnson, Cedar Creek; W. M. Page, Black River; Virgil Monroe, (col.) 71st; W. B. Currie, 71st; J. J. Beard, 71st; John T. Arnett, Rockfish; B. Dixon, (col.) Rockfish; G. H. Williams, (col.) Cross Creek; T. C. Davis, Beaver Dam; C. H. Calhoun, Rockfish; D. M. Campbell, Qawhiffe; Frank Hales, Beaver Dam; Duncan Campbell, Cross Creek; E. L. Rettstery, Cross Creek; D. J. L. McIntyre, Black River; Matthew Seawall, Black River; P. V. Fisher Beaver Dam; E. P. Averett, Cedar Creek.

Funny People, Certainly.

Three able-bodied negroes, who have been in the habit of obtaining money at odd times from a prominent citizen in this city, appeared before that gentlemen yesterday and appealed for help, giving as their excuse that the times were so hard that they could not make a living The gentleman told them that though he had been in the habit of helping them in the past he could do so no more, that the same conditions that affected them affected him and that everything he owned was rapidly depreciating under the present gold standard, therefore he had decided to hold on to what money he had left.

An OBSERVER reporter saw the three men afterwards and learned from them that they had voted for McKinley and were proud of it. What funny people, certainly.

Vote for Congressman in this District.

The following is the vote by counties in this district for Congressman.

	Fowler.	Thompson.
Bladen	1,522	1,356
Cumberland	2,854	1,883
Craven	3,078	1,722
Duplin	2,043	1,538
Harnett	1,840	1,258
Jones	849	663
Moore	2,454	1,705
Onslow	1,011	1,167
Sampson	2,718	1,244
Total	17,989	12,536

Something to be Proud of.

Capt. Neill W. Ray has received a very complimentary letter from General A. W. Greely, U. S. Army, head of the War Department Library, for his "interesting sketch of the Sixth Regiment N. C. State Troops," which General Greely also describes as "a valuable addition to our [the War Department's] files."

Police News.

Squire Overby yesterday heard the case of Chas. B. Autry against Sol Eros. Mr. Autry sued the firm for one month's salary as clerk. The magistrate decided in favor of the defendants.

Fifty Years Ago.

Grandfather's hat! And within it you see,
Grandfather's favorite cough remedy.
Whether 'twas Asthma, Bronchitis or Croup,
Or baby at night waked the house with a whoop,
With Ayer's Cherry Pectoral Gran'ther was sure
That no cold or cough would e'er fail of a cure.
In hats the styles change, but the records will show
Coughs are cured as they were 50 years ago.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has no equal as a remedy for coughs, colds, and lung diseases. Where other soothing elixirs palliate, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral heals. It is not a cheap cough syrup, which soothes but does not strengthen; it is a physician's cough remedy, and it cures. It is put up in large bottles, only, for household use. It was awarded the medal at the World's Fair of ninety-three. It has a record of

50 Years of Cures.

"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

Shortens labor, lessens pain, diminishes danger to life of both mother and child and leaves her in condition more favorable to speedy recovery. "Stronger after than before confinement", says a prominent midwife. Is the best remedy

FOR RISING BREAST

Known and worth the price for that alone. Endorsed and recommended by midwives and all ladies who have used it.
Beware of substitutes and imitations.

Makes Child-Birth Easy.

Sent by Express or mail on receipt of price, $1.00 per bottle. Book "TO MOTHERS" mailed free, containing voluntary testimonials.
BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., ATLANTA, GA.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM is quickly absorbed. Cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals and Protects the Membrane from Cold. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Gives Relief at once and it will

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

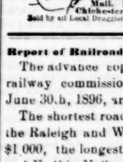
A particle is applied directly into the nostrils, is agreeable. 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; samples 10c. by mail.
ELY BROTHERS, 66 Warren Street, New York.

HINDERCORNS The only cure Cuts for Corns. Stops all pain. Makes walking easy. 15c. at Druggists.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

If you are **CONSUMPTIVE** or have Indigestion, Painful Periods, Debility of any kind use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. Many who were hopeless and discouraged have regained health by its use.

Chichester's ENGLISH **Diamond Brand.**



PENNYROYAL PILLS
Original and Only Genuine.
SAFE, always reliable. LADIES ask Druggist for *Chichester's English Diamond Brand* in Red and Gold metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Refuse dangerous substitutions and imitations. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by all Local Druggists

A Year's Improvements in Fayetteville.

The OBSERVER will publish in its Daily issue of January 1st and in its Weekly issue of January 7th a list of every improvement in Fayetteville and its suburbs during the year 1896. To enable us to carry out this purpose we will thank every citizen, colored as well as white, to furnish us as soon as possible a list of all improvements made by them in the way of buildings (of whatever nature, business, and manufacturing as well as residences), or in the way of additions and other improvements thereon. We make this request because only in this way can we hope to secure an accurate list.

Bad as the times have been since the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law, and short as have been our cotton receipts this season, it is plain that Fayetteville is making very important strides forward. There have been a great many new buildings erected here in the past few years, and especially this year, and the number of new enterprises that give employment to new as well as old citizens of the town are much greater in the aggregate than may be supposed. The exceptional advantages of the old town are at last gaining general recognition, we believe, and, in spite of the manifest evils of a contracting currency which have produced so many mercantile failures here, it is plain that those advantages are causing a growth in other directions that goes far to make amends.

It is to give adequate public expression to the facts mentioned that we ask the assistance of our people in the way described.

Report of Railroad Commission.

The advance copies of the report of the railway commission for the year ending June 30.h, 1896, are out.

The shortest road in the State is given as the Raleigh and Western, one mile, value $1 000, the longest being the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, 331 miles. There are thirty-two steamboat companies.

The Atlantic Coast Line has 686 miles of main line, 36¾ miles of sidings, and valuations per mile from $2,500 for the Wilmington, Shadbourn and Conway, to $10,000 for the main l

THE OBSERVER.

THURSDAY.....DECEMBER 17, 1896.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

FOR PRESIDENT of the UNITED STATES in 1901.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

THE CUBAN CRISIS.

Affairs seem to be drifting towards a clash with Spain. Every day's occurrences tend to demonstrate the fatal error which the President committed when he refused to take notice of the belligerency resolutions almost unanimously passed by Congress at its last session. It is altogether probable that the moral effect of the promulgation of the resolutions by the Executive at that time would have been to cripple Spain beyond recovery. At the same time if Spain had dared to resent our act by a declaration of war she would have been held, in international law, to be the aggressor and would have forfeited the sympathy of the other nations. We mean, of course, the technical sympathy of those nations, for doubtless in their hearts most of the European "Powers" would be very glad to see a check put to the pretensions of the Great Republic as Protector of the New World.

But the past is irrevocable, and the present is urgent. As we have so often said, war is too terrible a thing to be resorted to except in the last extremity. How far our government would be justifiable in plunging the country into war in behalf of the oppressed subjects of another nation, depends in large measure upon how nearly our relations to the Cubans are analogous with, for example, those of the European Powers to the Turkish Armenians.

Meanwhile, the truth or falsity of the reported foul play in the taking off of Maceo will probably determine whether we shall forcibly intervene in behalf of the Cubans, or merely recognize their belligerency or their independence. Congress will no doubt satisfy itself on that point.

CONVERSION OF MR. QUAY.

Here is an extraordinary outgiving from the Pensylvania statesman, who once summed up the whole science of politics as the practice of "addition, division and silence":

"I am opposed to the * * * theory that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take possession of the government. * * * The people * * * most in need of protection are the farmers, the small storekeepers, the artisans and the laborers, and I stand by them. * * * I go into the barricades with the bourgeoise and the men in blouses. * * * There must be less business and more principle in our politics. * * * The business interests are making our polities sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men are polluting the wellsprings of our national being."

The Pennsylvania senator must harbor a very deep grudge indeed against the President elect. Mr. Bryan himself could hardly have better indicated the seat of the national disease.

Criminal Statistics and Court Failures.

Wilmington Messenger.)

The criminal laws and the enforcement of justice in the United States are defective. The increase of crime, the growing sentiment favorable to criminals and against the death penalty are bad signs and bode no good to the people. Human life is surely very cheap in our land. Instead of loose administration of justice and slack laws favoring criminals, the outcome to some extent of a puling, sickly sentiment there is great need of stringent laws in all the states to protect life, and a most rigid, inflexible enforcement of them. It is charged up north that the American code of laws is the "bloodiest code in the world." The contention is that such a code does not cure crime. But when we read we find the reason of failure. It is farther stated that "we have the greatest number of murders in proportion to population, while the administration of justice for such crimes is the most uncertain. It is a strange reflection upon our boasted civilization that Judge Lynch's court furnishes the most general and certain method of punishing murderers and violators of women. The most atrocious offenses are constantly committed with impunity. Of homicides not more than 2 per cent. suffer the extreme penalty." This is from a Pennsylvania daily paper, the Pittsburg Dispatch. It says that in ten years the number of homicidal crimes has increased 400 per cent. That is awful and unendurable. Why in peace times shall crimes so multiply? In 1882, there was but one crime in 35,000; in 1891 there was one in every 10,000.

The Messenger has often drawn attention to the prevalence of crime and the failure of due punishment. Crime abounds in all the states, but is much greater in some of the states than in others. You may be interested and surprised to learn that the lowest proportion of crime is found in Maine, Rhode Island, Vermont, in New England, and in Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin in the north west, filled with foreign population. The Pittsburg Dispatch says: Of the total number of legal hangings in the last ten years 518 have been in northern states and 728 in southern; of lynchings, 426 in the north and 1,150 in the south. It will be observed that nearly two persons in the south are lynched for every one that is executed under the law; in the north the number is not far from even."

The lynchings in the south are far more for rapes than for any other crimes. The north would measure up easily if it had 7,000,000 blacks. The annual average of homicides in our country each year is over 7,000, and legal executions less than 190. The Dispatch says of such disgraceful statistics: "Thus it would appear that to kill a human being is not a very dangerous performance. In 1895 there were only 132 executions under the law in all the states and territories; the lynchings numbered 171. The murderer's chief peril lies in his chance of being caught by a mob and summarily put to death. There has not been a year during the last decade in which the lynchings have not far outrun the hangings."

Only a few weeks ago at Darlington, S. C., a prominent gentleman in the day time was in the house of a neighbor that had been robbed during the absence of the family. When they returned they found him dead, having been murdered. It was the work of a thieving lad. Still the cry in the north is, stop hanging for murder and rapes. The Dispatch notes this evidence of decadence of healthy sentiment on the one hand and increase of crime on the other. It does not so state it, but it believes in hanging:

"There has been a steady growth of public opinion in this country against capital punishment. During the first thirty-six years of the existence of our government there were 138 trials of homicide cases in the federal courts, resulting in 118 convictions and forty two executions. During the years of 1890, 1892, and 1892, there were 378 such trials, with only 63 convictions and twelve executions. The trouble is that juries in the United States courts cannot be persuaded to convict when they know that conviction means death to the accused. Under the federal laws there is no discretion as to the punishment for murder; it must be death or nothing. Consequently, as a rule, the murderer gets off scot free—is acquitted in fact, no matter how strong is the proof against him. This signifies that the retention of the death penalty is actually a protection to the criminal. The latter, if he wants to kil a man, goes and does it without fear, because he knows that a jury can hardly be found to convict him for murder."

Where lies the remedy? Surely not in imprisonment or sympathy. Crime in Great Britain is far less than in the United States. They hang over there and the courts are not afraid to apply the halter. Let the criminal laws be strengthened. The last legislature injured them and gave protection to certain homicidal criminals. Let the laws be faithfully, sternly enforced.

Was Maceo Assassinated?

There is a strong impression that Maceo the great Cuban General was assassinated by the Spaniards. If this is found to be true the United States Government should immediately interfere and put a stop to this war.

The wild rejoicing of the Spaniards at the death of Maceo and his aid, young Gomez, is at the best a sorry spectacle. It is bad enough to rejoice over the death of a great and honorable opponent, but to rejoice over the death of the young lieutenant, who killed himself rather that fall into their hands, is barbarous. Many Cubans still refuse to believe that Maceo is dead, but his death is conceded by all the newspapers. A correspondent at Jacksonville, Florida, says:

This city was thrown into great excitement by the news this afternoon that patriots had admitted the correctness of the report that the brave leader Antonio Maceo had been butchered. C. M. DeHuahu, chief of the Florida Cuban Junta, gave out the following to the correspondent: "A letter received by a prominent Cuban in this city gives the detailed account of the assassination of General Maceo, and the entire staff, with the exception of Dr. Zertucha, who was Maceo's physician. The letter came from a reliable source in Havana, but the correspondent's name is withheld for the obvious reason, said Dr. DeHuahu, that the writer would be shot within an hour by the Spanish authorities if they knew who gave away the details of one of the most horrible atrocities ever chronicled in modern warfare. From the letter it appears that the Marquis of Ahumada, who officiated as captain general of Cuba during Weyler's absence in the field, sent a letter to General Maceo inviting the Cuban leader to a conference. Maceo never for a moment thinking that treachery was intended, especially as the invitation came from such a prominent Spaniard as the Marquis of Ahumada, immediately returned an answer saying that he would be glad to meet the Spanish general, and, only accompanied by his staff he went to the rendezvous, little dreaming of the awful fate in store for him. On arrival at the trocha the Spanish soldiers there, acting under orders, actually saluted the rebel chieftain as he passed, and, after reaching the rendezvous, the Cuban leader was surprised to see, instead of the Marquis of Ahumada, a large body of Spanish soldiers, who seemed to come from every side. The actions of the Spanish troops were so suspicious that Maceo felt that they had him cruelly trapped, and his suspicions were confirmed when a peremptory order came from a splendidly mounted officer to surrender. 'Never,' was the reply, and hardly had the words been uttered when volley after volley was poured into the little band of patriots who, although hemmed in on all sides and outnumbered almost one hundred to one, stuck spurs to their horses, and with cries of 'Cuba Libre' rode gallantly to their death. Maceo is reported to have fallen at the first fire with a bullet through his head, breaking his jaw. Another hit him in the abdomen. Both were fatal. Gomez was the next to fall, and in a few moments a number of bloody corpses, shot almost beyond recognition, were all that remained of the gallant Cubans who had trusted to Spanish honor. Only one member of the staff escaped, and that was Dr. Zertucha. The letter says the corpses were buried on the field and every precaution made to keep the details from being made public."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 14, 1896.

There is a great deal more in the announcement that the republican members of the House Committee on Ways and Means have begun work on the tariff bill which they are to attempt to pass at the extra session of the next Congress to be held early in the Spring, and that the Committee are to grant hearings to manufacturers at once than appears upon the surface. There are reasons to believe that this announcement was hurried up as a part of the plan to elect republican Senators enough this winter to make a majority for that party. The republican Steering Committee of the Senate succeeded in getting Mr. Hanna to undertake this job of electing Senators in Kentucky, North Carolina, South Dakota, and Washington, and everybody knows that the only lever Mr. Hanna relies upon for success is money. By giving the men who expect to get big profits through the "protection" of a republican tariff bill hearings before the Committee they can be shown that they are to get what they want and thus be put into the humor to furnish what Mr. Hanna wants—more cash.

The same talk about a "moderate tariff" which is now being given to Newspaper men was prevalent when work was begun on the McKinley bill. The result will be a bill that will probably be more radical than the McKinley bill was. It is true that many of the republicans would really like to see the bill made moderate, but it is equally true that the men who made republican success possible this year are determined that the duties shall be high. President Cleveland has gone to South Carolina on a fishing trip and Congressmen are jocularly charging him with having run away to escape the ex Queen of Hawaii, who is coming to Washington to present him with a bill of damages for failure to fulfill his promise, not of marriage, but of a restored throne.

The populists in Congress are a little shy about expressing for publication any opinion about the rumpus between Senator Marion Butler and Tom Watson, but it is plain that some of them, especially those from the South, believe that Butler will have to do something to show his resentment or lose his influence with the populists of that section. A Georgian, who is not a populist, said about the recent phase of it: "There were fighting words in that signed article of Watson's, and when I was a young man it wouldn't have been a question of publishing a similar attack upon the other party. To have said that a 'man tells an untruth merely for the casual pleasure of having deceived' would have meant duelling pistols and an early morning meeting in the vicinity of Bladensburg in the good old days." There is no idea that Butler will do anything more than to call Watson another.

If McKinley is half as wise as his admirers think him to be he will quickly let it be known among the republican Senators that Proctor, of Vermont, is not to be the administration leader in the Senate of the next Congress, a position now assigned him by rumor. Senator Proctor is a nice enough man in his way, but he has not, either as a member of Harrison's Cabinet, or as a Senator, shown any of the qualities needed for successful leadership, and there is no reason to believe that he possesses them. There are already a number of Republican Senators who do not feel over cordial towards McKinley, and if he isn't very careful, he will be in hot water almost as soon as he is in the White House.

The House made a fairly good showing for the first week of the session, having passed the Pension Appropriation Bill, a number of postal bills, a bill against the sale of liquor in the Capitol building, and a whole batch of private Pension bills. She Senators held only four sessions during the week, and it has very little to show for them. At one of these sessions some commotion was cause by a motion made by Senator Allen to take up the Dingley bill. The motion carried but the only result was the killing of a few minutes time, at the expiration of which the bill went back to the calendar under the rules.

Senator Teller has been quite a busy man since his arrival in Washington. One of the first men he had an extended conference with was Senator Jones of Arkansas, and the subject of the conference was the future policy of the silver men in Congress. Both Senators declined to be interviewed on the subject and no public announcement is expected until after the conference of silver leaders, shortly to be held, and it may not be deemed politic then to announce any formal programme.

THE M. E. CONFERENCE.

Opposed to State Aid to the University.

Kinston Free Press.

The sixtieth annual session of the North Carolina M. E. Confetence convened in the Methodist church of Kinston Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, Bishop A. W. Wilson in the chair. After a communion service, the secretary of the last Conference called the roll. The roll call showed a larger attendance than usual. W. L. Cunninggim was elected secretary.

The report of the Board of Missions was read, which showed that the collections had greatly fallen off during the year. This report was referred to the Board of Missions.

The secretary of the Epworth League sent a report to this Conference which was read. It urged the people to attend the International League Convention, which meets in Toronto, Canada, next Spring. The Epworth Era has a little over 7,000 subscribers. This report was referred to the Epworth League Board.

The names of the presiding elders were called.

E. A. Yates, of Raleigh district, stated that his district had met with greater success than he expected during a season of financial depression.

J. A. Cunninggim, Durham district, said his district has had a good year.

W H. Moore, Fayetteville district, said it had been a year of incessant toil and a hard year financially. There were good spiritual results in his district. He said Bro. Oglesby had touched every point in his district except one.

J. T. Gibbs, Rockingham district, said it had been a good year. He hoped to surpass last year in the financial report.

W. S. Rone, Wilmington district, said it has been the best year of the four—extensive revivals, dedicated a number of churches, two or more parsonages. The district is in good condition. The debt of Fifth Street church, Wilmington, had been reduced. He thought this church was now safe if there are no mistakes made in the appointments.

F. D. Swindell, Newbern district, said that during four years he had travelled 21,000 miles and preached about 1,000 times, besides missionary addresses. There had been 600 or 700 conversions in the district. Dr. Sanford has had fine success in revival work.

B. R. Hall, Washington district, said his district has had a reasonably good year, but some disadvantages. There had been an increase in collections, and in the spirituality of the church.

W. S. Black, Warrenton district, said it had been a pleasant year. Preachers in good health, except Bro. Troy. The preachers have labored faithfully, and with success. The district has suffered much materially. Built one parsonage at Scotland Neck and repaired several churches. Had precious revivals in some churches.

R. B. John, Elizabeth City district, said the health of the preachers had been good, except Dr. Pool. Had extensive revivals, 400 members added, three new churches built, three parsonages erected and one repaired almost the same as new, and one relieved of debt.

Rev. Dr. S. Pool and Rev. R. P. Troy have recently been stricken with paralysis, and their names were referred to the committee on conference relations for the superannuated relation.

BISHOP'S CHARGE TO THE CLASS OF DEACONS.

Question 4 was called, viz: "Who are admitted into full connection?" Robert W. Cailey, Solon A. Cotton, Samuel Leffers, Rufus Bradley and Raleigh A. Bruton having passed the examination of character, and having been approved by the examining committee, were examined by the bishop in open conference and admitted into full connection. Bishop Wilson devoted, in his charge to the class, more than double the usual time, in words of counsel and instruction, earnestly urging them to be loyal to the church and go cheerfully wherever sent, no matter how hard the field of labor might be. The bishop greatly deprecated the growing tendency in the ministry of the Methodist church to become place seekers in contra distinction to the old Methodist way, where the Methodist preacher was never solicitous about his appointment. Continuing, the bishop said, your success as a minister of Christ does not depend upon your intellectual endowments but upon the measure of your consecration. Our Lord, he said, does not want your wealth or your power, but yourself.

The bishop referred to the growing tendency in the church to place too great value upon church spires, stained glass windows and other luxuries connected with the houses of worship, and said the greatest revival he ever witnessed was in an old tumbled down house out in the woods in a sparsely settled district. The house, itself, he said, was extremely plain, but the presence of the Holy Spirit therein made it more delightful than worshipping in a temple as elegant as that constructed by Solomon.

STATE AID TO HIGHER EDUCATION.

Dr. J. C. Kilgo, President of Trinity College, presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Among the many vital questions appealing to the church for solution, none is of greater importance than education. The principles of our religion inspire the largest intellectual aspirations as well as the greatest spiritual development. The church has, therefore, always defended education, and through the centuries, been the source of our educational progress. Should the church cease to be interested in education, ignorance would multiply, and all real educational progress would be at an end.

But besides the history of the church in education, it is bound by the highest interests of our individual and social life to maintain an aggressive educational policy. Infidelity has rid itself in science and enthroned itself in colleges and universities, and by a distorted and incomplete idea of education, has wrought great harm. Along with an education must go a purpose to build up a faith in God, the only secure foundation for national or individual life. Otherwise, the worst results are to be expected from education.

In our own State, as well as in other States, there is a conflict between the State and church in educational work, and especially in the work of higher education. In many ways this want of sympathy is manifested, and the church is forced to carry forward its educational work in the face of this opposition. Many of our people do not understand the position of the church in education, and there are many sincere people outside of the church who do not understand it. The time has come for this conference to define its position in education, and settle an educational policy that it will defend and develop. Therefore, be it

Resolved, 1st: That we commit ourselves uncompromisingly to Christian education, and insist that our people in their homes teach their children the doctrine of Christ, and patronize those common schools whose influences will not be harmful, and that they patronize those colleges that give positive instruction in the trusts of the Bible.

2nd. That we regard the free public schools a necessity to the State and we declare ourselves fully in sympathy with them. These schools are for the people, and should be made efficient. We favor a sufficient tax to operate them at least six or eight months in the year, and we pledge ourselves to do all in our power to develop a public sentiment that will secure this result.

3rd. That while we do not think it the function of the State to teach religion in its colleges, and while we recognize the fact that there are many citizens who do not wish to patronize church colleges, and while we have no disposition to exterminate or do injury to State colleges, yet, as citizens of North Carolina, as well as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, we do not believe that it is just to the church to tax its members to carry on an educational work to the injury of the church colleges, or to put the State colleges in unfair competition with the church colleges. We believe that it is out of harmony with the principles of our government and morally wrong for the State to undertake to furnish free higher education to the few at the expense of the many, and therefore that all free tuitions in the State University, in so far as they are based upon the appropriation of public monies, should be discontinued.

That we request the legislature to discontinue the appropriation of public money for free scholarships and tuition at the University.

4th. Knowing that the income from tuitions is not sufficient to meet the current expenses of a college or university, we are not opposed to appropriations to the University, but we think that these appropriations should be limited to such amounts as are necessary to meet the deficiency in current expenses after tuitions have been collected from all students, except those to whom private scholarships have been given.

5th. That as the aim of the State in the establishment of the Normal and Industrial College at Greensboro, N. C., and the Agricultural and Mechanical College at Raleigh, N. C., was to provide technical and not higher literary education, that we declare ourselves in sympathy with them as long as they adhere to their original purpose, but we are opposed to any policy that will in any way divert them from this aim.

E. A. YATES,
J. N. COLE,
JOHN C. KILGO.

Mr. Cleveland's "Chivalrous" Spaniards.

A Jacksonville, Florida, telegram says:

The Cubans of this city will to-morrow night have a torchlight procession and a great mass meeting of citizens to express their indignation at the cowardly assassination of General Maceo and the uncivilized methods of warfare practiced by the Spaniards under General Weyler in Cuba.

Speeches will be made by prominent Americans as well as Cubans. Joaquin Fortun, the president of El Circulo Cubana, and one of the representatives of the junta in Florida, said to day:

"The cowardly murder of the gallant Maceo by the Spaniards does not go very far to prove 'the splendid patriotism and chivalry' of the Spaniards, mentioned in the president's message."

He gave several instances of Spanish treachery during the last ten years' war in Cuba and recalled that when Generals Jose Maceo, Quillermo Moncada and Quintin Bandera celebrated a treaty of peace with Spain in 1879, they were promised that if they laid down their arms they and their families would be permitted to embark to Santiago de Cuba, and the government would pay their passage to any country they wished to go to. They embarked but all were immediately put in chains and sent to African prisons.

In 1869 many suspects were arrested at Santiago de Cuba and carried to Manzanilla and Ziguani and there beaten and put to death in the most brutal manner.

Lola Benites, a bandit who served the Spaniards in the ten years' war, was rewarded by being thrown into a Spanish prison. He was released last year and is now at the head of a band of desperate criminals whose task is to assassinate Cubans.

In 1880 Colonel Emilio Nunez, now in Jacksonville, negotiated with General Blanco for final surrender. Two assassins were placed in Colonel Nunez's escort, with instructions to kill him at the first opportunity. As a reward for this they were to be paid $10,000. Numerous other well known incidents were recalled by Mr. Fortun.

Mr. Fortun concludes:

"1. Spain has falsified the spirit of the Red Cross Society in Cuba, where this institution is not allowed to cure our wounded.

"2. The Spanish attack our hospitals, which they destroy, killing the inmates. Dr. Delgado, now in Jacksonville, barely escaped a raid on the hospital where he was being attended. The description that this Cuban patriot gives of how the wounded had to crawl to the woods to escape the Spanish fury is heart-rending and excited the wildest indignation against the Turks of America.

"3. The Spaniards invariably shoot prisoners of war. We are relieved from the proof of these three facts, because they are daily officially admitted by the Spanish government.

"After all this to speak to the world of Spain's chivalry is the faith of sarcasm."

Dishonoring Democracy.

Atlanta Constitution.)

The following press dispatch has a familiar ring about it in some of its parts, but the main feature of it is essentially new—the feature which gives a sort of family-affair twist to the business of making democratic removals and republican appointments:

"Walworth, N. Y., December 12.—C. A. Morse, democratic postmaster at this place, has been removed and his successor is J. W. Baker, a life long republican. It is reported that Morse was removed because of his active support of W. J. Bryan in the late campaign. President Cleveland wrote his sister, Mrs. L. T. Yeomans, who resides here, and had been instrumental in securing the appointment of Morse, inquiring what was the matter with her postmaster, giving an outline of several complaints received. Mrs. Yeomans, it is said, made an investigation, the result of which was that she asked the removal of Morse and that J. W. Baker be appointed."

This is, of course, a very insignificant affair in many of its aspects, and yet the narrow, bitter and unexplainable prejudice of Mr. Cleveland were never more clearly displayed. Democrats have been removed from office by Mr. Cleveland for supporting the nominee of their party, but not often has he appointed republicans to fill the vacancies thus made.

There is some consolation in knowing that a few short months will put an end to Spanish methods in party matters. After the 4th of March next Mr. Cleveland will be as powerless to vent his spleen on democrats as the humblest citizen; and while the people of this section will not have a president of their own making, they will at least have a man in the white house who will not place his narrowness on public exhibition, and who will prove true to his party; a man who will probably not forget his obligations to the people nor seek to make membership in the party that elected him a dishonor, or a badge of disfranchisement so far as the holding of office is concerned.

And though democrats neither expect nor hope to profit by Mr. McKinley's election, they do expect to see him set a wholesome example of party loyalty, party honesty and party integrity. Such an example at this time will exert a favorable influence on the public mind.

Such examples of petty spite as Mr. Cleveland has exhibited so far from injuring the democratic party simply contribute to its strength. They serve to knit its units more closely together, so that when Mr. Cleveland vainly imagines that he is tearing down, he is really building up, but no credit is due to him on that account.

Governor Altgeld's Thanksgiving.

Wilmington Dispatch.)

Three years ago one of those newspapers which delighted in sending circulars to such public men as governors, senators, etc., sent a note to the chief executive of each of the states in the Union asking: "Will ——— give thanks this year, and, if so, why?" To this note, says the Washington Post, John P. Altgeld, then governor of Illinois, replied as follows:

"Yes, Illinois will give thanks. She has enjoyed so many blessings this year, material and spiritual, intellectual and moral; she has taken such a forward stride in the sight of all the world, has been so loaded with honors and crowned with success and she is feeling so grateful to all the earth, that if there were no God she would create one in order to have a being to whom she could pour out her soul in gratitude.

"She has been free from famine and pestilence, free from the scourges that destroy humanity, and, while she has felt the depression of the times, she has had bread for her children and habitations for her people. She has during the year created new temples of learning and has been introduced to all the nations. She has entertained the children of all lands, and has seen the best productions of the industry, the genius and the intelligence of all peoples exhibited here within her borders. She has witnessed a great step forward of all the forces that tend to elevate and enlighten mankind.

"Here for the first time in history has woman stood on an absolutely independent basis in carrying out a great work, and here in Illinois for the first time since man gazed at the sun, or appealed to a God, have the representatives of all religions met and offered each other friendly hands and given each other respectful bearing, and from her precincts has gone forth this year a new gospel of toleration and cooperation, a new gospel of peace among men and happiness upon earth. Yea, with uncovered head and with her face toward the morning, Illinois will give thanks to the Ruler of the Universe for having placed her star in the brightest constellation and given her a year big with fate and great in results, a year breathing progress, glowing with inspiration and covered with glory, a year forever memorable in the annals of time."

Nobler words, says the Post, have never come from any man.

Governor Altgeld is probably more flagrantly misrepresented than any other man in America.

But the man who can read this Thanksgiving sentiment and call him the enemy of law and order and the peace of mankind, is beyond hope, and should be given a place on the staff of the New York Sun.

The State Debt.

The interest bearing bonded debt of the state stands, at present, as follows:

4 per cent. consolidated bonds	$3,360,700
6 per cent. N. C. R. R. construction bonds	$2,720,000
Total	$6,080,700

The interest is payable on the 4 per cent. bonds in January and July, and on the 6 per cent. bonds in April and October.

The interest on the 4 per cent. bonds is paid out of taxes levied for the purpose, while the interest on the 6 per cent. bonds is provided for out of the dividends coming from the state's stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.

The annual interest is as follows:

On 4 per cent. bonds	$134,428
On 6 per cent. bonds	$163,200
Total annual interest	$297,628

The annual income to the state from its stock in the N. C. R. R. Co.

has been, under old lease	$180,000
Is to be for six years, under new lease	$195,000
Is to be for 94 years, under new lease	$210,000

Under the act to "Compromise, Commute and Settle the State Debt," $3,360,700 new bonds have been issued in exchange for the old valid debt. To complete the work begun in this line will require $255,070 to carry the new debt to its utmost possible limit, $3,615,770. The time in which this may be done expires January 1st, 1897.

The state holds, as an investment, 3,000 shares of stock in the North Carolina Railroad Company, 12,666 shares of stock in the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, and $136,750 of the new 4 per cent. consolidated bonds.

The state board of education holds, as an investment, $143,250 of the 4 per cent. and $2,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds.

[Signed.] W. H. WORTH,
State Treasurer.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Little Men and Women

We call them little men and little women, but they are neither. They have ideas and ways all their own. Fortunately they soon become fond of cod-liver oil, when it is given to them in the form of SCOTT'S EMULSION. This is the most valuable remedy in existence for all the wasting diseases of early life. The poorly nourished, scrofulous child; the thin, weak, fretting child; the young child who does not grow; all take Scott's Emulsion without force or bribe. It seems as if they knew that this meant nourishment and growth for bones, muscles and nerves.

Book telling more about it, free.

It won't pay to try a substitute for Scott's Emulsion with the children. They will relish the real thing.

For sale at 50c. and $1.00, by all druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, New York.

SEVENTY-FIRST ITEMS.

71st, Dec. 16, 1896.

The following have been on the Roll of Honor in Miss Eloise McGill's school at Galatia for four consecutive weeks: Isabel Campbell and Tracy Blue. All of the pupils are doing very nicely, but these two have had perfect lessons, performed every duty faithfully and promptly, coming to school every day despite "winds unfair and weather foul," and these things are not always easy.

A Christmas entertainment will be given at Raeford Institute at the close of this term. The others given by this excellent institution warrant the assertion that this will be delightful.

We hear of numerous pleasant events to happen in 71st during the holidays. The annual tournament will be run on Monday, the 28th, the Seminary Committee of Galatia will give something—probably an oyster supper during the same week, and that is the thing you must not miss. The committee, consisting of Miss Kittie Shaw, Mrs. D. A. Blue, Mrs. J. H. Currie and Miss Eloise McGill, have undertaken to raise funds sufficient to furnish a room in the Red Springs Seminary, and we most cordially ask all friends of education to come to our "function," of which notice will be given next week.

SCOTCH LASSIE.

Bryan on the Soul.

Mr. Bryan delivered a eulogy while in Congress over the death of a colleague, Hon. George W. Houck, of Dayton, Ohio, in the course of which he said: "If the Father deigns to touch with divine power the cold and pulseless heart of the buried acorn, and make it to burst forth from its prison walls, will he leave neglected the soul of man, who was made in the image of the Creator? It he stoops to give to the rose bush, whose withered blossoms float upon the autuum breeze, the sweet assurance of another springtime, will he withhold the words of hope from the souls of men when the frosts of winter come? If matter mute and inanimate, though changed by the forces of nature into a multitude of forms, can never die, will the spirit of man suffer annihilation after it has paid a brief visit, like a royal guest to the tenement of clay?

"Rather let us believe that he who in his apparent prodigality wastes not a raindrop, the blade of grass, or the evening's sighing zephyr, but makes them all to carry out his eternal plans, has given immortality to the mortal and gathered to himself the generous spirit of our friend."

LUMBER-BRIDGE LOCALS.

We were glad to meet with Dr. J. Vance McGougan an old Lumber Bridge boy while here on a professional visit. The Doctor expects to pursue a special course in medicine in New York city.

Rev. P. R. Law began Tuesday and preaches the rest of this week at Buckhorn school house.

Miss Flora A. McPherson, of Cumberland, is spending the week with friends and relatives here.

Rev. S. J. and Mrs. McLeod are visiting Dr. McLeod and family of Florence, S. C.

Miss Mary McArthur and Miss Maggie Gainey each enjoyed a flying trip to their homes in Cumberland.

Sheriff Hall's new house is rapidly nearing completion.

Mrs. J. D. McCougan we are glad to note is somewhat better.

Fayetteville and the Methodist Conference.

Rev. Dr. Nash and Rev. Mr. Parker have been returned to this field by the Conference which met in Kinston last week. Dr. Moore will remain our Presiding Elder. We congratulate the Methodists upon their good fortune. The following are the appointments for this district:

W. H. MOORE, P. E.

Fayetteville—L. L. Nash.
Campbellton Mission—D. B. Parker.
Cumberland Circuit—L. M. Chaffin.
Cokesbury Circuit—G. W. Starling.
Sampson Circuit—R. A. Bruton.
Lillington Circuit—W. F. Craven.
Buckhorn Circuit—H. G. Stamey.
Dunn Circuit—E. C. Sell.
Newton Grove Circuit—W. F. Galloway.
Cape Fear Circuit—A. J. Groves,
Pittsboro Circuit—W. W. Rose.
Haw River Circuit—W. H. Puckett.
Deep River Circuit—B. B. Holder.
Siler City Circuit—H. W. Whitaker.
Carthage Circuit—Z. T. Harrison.
Jonesboro Circuit—D. L. Earnhardt.

Russell's Inaugural.

It is stated that governor-elect Russell will not deliver any inaugural address, but will simply send a message to the legislature. It is not customary, says the Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger, for a governor to fail to deliver an inaugural address; certainly to the legislature. Some of the populists say they would not be averse to a display at the inauguration.

No Gripe

When you take Hood's Pills. The big, old-fashioned, sugar-coated pills, which tear you all to pieces, are not in it with Hood's. Easy to take

Hood's Pills

and easy to operate, is true of Hood's Pills, which are up to date in every respect. Safe, certain and sure. All druggists. 25c. C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Douglas $3 SHOE

BEST IN THE WORLD.
A $5.00 SHOE FOR $3.00.

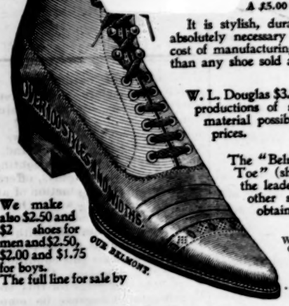
It is stylish, durable and perfect-fitting, qualities absolutely necessary to make a finished shoe. The cost of manufacturing allows a smaller profit to dealers than any shoe sold at $3.00.

W. L. Douglas $3.50, $4.00 and $5.00 Shoes are the productions of skilled workmen, from the best material possible to put into shoes sold at these prices.

The "Belmont" and "Pointed Toe" (shown in cuts) will be the leaders this season, but any other style desired may be obtained from our agents.

We use only the best Calf, Russia Calf (all colors), French Patent Calf, French Enamel, Vici Kid, etc., graded to correspond with prices of the shoes.

If dealer cannot supply you, write W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass. CATALOGUE FREE.



We make also $2.50 and $2 shoes for men and $2.50, $2.00 and $1.75 for boys.
The full line for sale by

HOLLINGSWORTH & HOLLAND, Person St.

COST SALE.

CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, LAMPS.

My entire Stock in this line will be sold at actual cost, from this date, Dec. 15th. for cash and cash only as I mean to close up this line therefore will make no charges as it is only swapping dollars and is no force sale.

Dinner Sets, 100 to 130 pieces, Tea Sets 56 pieces.

Toilet Sets,	Water Sets,	Clocks,	Brass Lamp Stands,
Wine Sets,	Berry Sets,	Fruit Sets,	Brass Fire Sets,
Rose Bowls,	Plate Sets,	Vases,	Brass Custard Cups,
Covered Steak Dishes, Baskets,		Punch Mugs,	Flat Meat Dishes,

Silver-plated Ware, Baker's Bowls, Fruit and Cake Stand, Cups and Saucers, Lamp, Plats, Pitchers,

Library, Hall and Stand Lamps,

A. D. Coffees, Cracker Jars, China Cheese Boxes, Buckwheat Dishes, Salad Dish Fancy Plates, Chocolate Sets, Smoke Sets.

Fine line of goods for Wedding and Holiday Presents. My stock is full and complete. No trouble to show them, and I shall stick strictly to cash terms when goods are sold at cost. No need mentioning prices, I mean just exactly that which this ad. represents.

D. A. McMILLAN,

CROCKERY STORE.

Ship Your Hides, Wax, Eggs, Chickens, etc., to

The Shippers Produce Co.,

801 FIDELITY BUILDING,

BALTIMORE, MD.

We want at once 1,000,000 Hides; 1,000 000 pounds Wax, and All the Eggs we can get

Send us your Rock Bottom Prices on your Stuff. F. O. B. Your Shipping Point.

If you Buy a Stove why not Get the Best!

It is impossible to make but one error in buying a Buck Stove—that is buy one too small for your family. No other mistake can be made.

You will not make a mistake if you buy your SASH, DOORS, BLINDS, LIME and HAIR or other building materials of us.

We guarantee prices and quality.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

McMILLAN BROS.,

DEALERS IN

Stoves, Tin, Agate and Galvanized Ware,

ALL STYLES AND SIZES FOR EVERY KIND OF FUEL

THE GENUINE ALL BEAR THIS TRADE-MARK. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES

"The World's Best"

Crockery, Glass-ware, China, Cutlery,

FLOWN BLUE GILDED "DUCHESS." Stock Pattern. Always readily matched.

PUMPS AND PUMPING.

All kinds of Stove Fittings kept in stock. Lamps and Lamp Goods. Haveland French China in Dinner and Tea Sets. In fact, everything kept in a First-Class Crockery Stock.

NIMOCKS & COOK,

INSURANCE.

NOTICE!

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the next General Assembly to amend the charter of Fayetteville, N. C.

Why will you buy bitter nauseating tonics when GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is as pleasant as Lemon Syrup. Your druggist is authorized to refund the money in every case where it fails to cure. Price, 50 cents.

THE OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., DEC. 17, 1896.

INDEX TO NEW ADV-RTISEMENTS

J. C. Bonoy—For Sale.
Marion Stevens—Lost.
Moore & Co.—Patents.
F S Royster—Guano Co.
D A McMillan—Cost Sale.
H R Horne—Xmas Presents
Review of Reviews—4th page.
J M Lamb—Hyacinth Bulbs for Sale.
Sheriff McD Geddie—Execution Sale.
Clerk of Court—Service by Publication.
Pemberton's Book and Music House—Christmas, 1896.

On account of the holidays the C. F. & Y. V. R'y Company will sell round-trip tickets between all points on the line at 4 cents per mile one way.

It is learned that the state auditor's report will show a falling off of $10,000,000 in the aggregate taxable value of real and personal property. It was last year $257,000,000, and is now $247,000,000.

The Finance Committee, Messrs. A. H. Slocomb, Z. B. Newton and J. A. Gainey, appointed by the County Commissioners, are hard at work preparing a statement of the county finances covering a period of twenty odd years.

During the year the Odd Fellows in this State have made considerable gains. Grand Secretary B. H. Woodell says the order has 5,000 members, and there are 115 lodges. Seven new lodges have been organized and one re-organized.

Heard at Tokay.

The sound of the whistle of Holt's mill was heard at Tokay Saturday, a distance of three and a half miles.

Dr McDuffie Honored.

Brig. Gen. F. M. Parker, of the Third Brigade N. C. Division of Confederate Veterans, has appointed Dr. W. C. McDuffie Surgeon on his staff.

Death at Red Springs.

Mrs. McLeod, wife of Mr. W. J. McLeod, a prominent merchant at Red Springs, died at her home in that place Tuesday night.

Col. A. B. Williams.

Major General William DeRossett, of the N. C. Division of Confederate Veterans, has appointed Capt. A. B. Williams Chief of Artillery on his staff with the title of Colonel. This is a well deserved honor, and Fayetteville is proud of it. We salute you, Colonel Williams.

Accident at Spout Springs.

Monday morning at ten o'clock George Sutton, a fifteen year old white boy employed in the saw mill of the Consolidated Lumber Company, fell from among the shafting, where he was fixing a belt, and broke his leg. Dr. McGougan left on the eleven o'clock train to attend him.

Abducted and Returned.

Thos. S. Turner, a little child, was abducted from the home of his grandmother, Mrs. Winnie Turner, in Sandy Run last week. The grandmother, suspecting that the child was taken away by its aunt, Mrs. Kate Buie, got out a warrant for her arrest. The child was returned Saturday and the matter peaceably settled.

Texas on a Spree.

Saturday night Rachel Smith knocked down and beat Mary Gillis in Texas. In the same place Peter Patterson was arrested for being drunk and disorderly and striking Rachel Smith over the head with a lighted lamp, and John Gill was also arrested for assaulting Sallie McNeill. This is only one of the usual Saturday night larks in Texas.

Horse Stolen.

Sunday morning Mr. Martin discovered that one of his horses had been stolen from his stable the night before. He sent men out in every direction looking for the thief. About noon the horse was discovered grazing quietly near Capt. W. B. Draughon's house on the Clinton road. The thief or thieves had probably been riding in a buggy leading the horse when the animal broke away.

Mr. Holder Burned Out.

Every one in Fayetteville knows Mr. W. H. Holder, the sturdy old farmer of Leaflet, Harnett county, and all will regret to learn of the great calamity which has befallen him. He has lost his barns, stables, wagon shelter and well-stocked corn crib and all his farming utensils by fire. The loss is about $1,000. Mr. Holder thinks that the fire was incendiary.

The Southern Taps Aberdeen.

Wednesday the last spike was driven on the railway connecting Asheboro, Randolph county, with Aberdeen, Moore county. This admits of traffic between the long leaf pine region and the Southern railroad.

Now if the long projected Fayetteville and Aberdeen Railroad should be built we would have a through route to Salisbury and the west.

Capt. Ray's Sketch of the 6th Regiment.

Since our mention of Capt. Ray's complimentary letter from the War Department, we learn from him that he has a number of copies of his sketch of the 6th Regiment still on hand, which he will be glad to distribute among any of his old comrades who may see this notice.

State papers please copy, or make mention of, the above.

Capt. Ray's is one of the very best of all the war histories, as, indeed, he was one of the bravest of those who made that history.

Wonderful Endurance.

The most marvelous exhibition of physical and mental endurance that the world has ever beheld was the great six days bicycle race which ended in New York city Saturday night. One man was on his bicycle continuously for 48 hours, and making fifteen miles the last hour. Teddy Hale, the Irishman, won the race. Hale crossed the finish line with 1,910 miles to his credit. Think of it! two thousand miles in six days on a bicycle.

Hale broke all records, from 101 miles up, and shattered the six-days record by 310 miles and 7 laps.

The Kirmess.

The special Kirmess train carried over one hundred ladies and gentlemen to Wilmington Tuesday afternoon. Among them were Mr. and Mrs. Walter L. Holt, Mrs. N. B. Alexander, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, Mrs. P[illegible] Graig, M. McMillan, Mrs. W. A. Robeson, Mrs. W. L. Hadley, Mrs. W. G. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Weeden, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Burns and Master Morrison, Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Rankin, Miss Jeane Williams, Miss Kate Alderman, Miss Susie Wilson, Miss Rebecca Haigh, Miss Sue Stedman, Miss Kate Fairley, Miss Kate DeRossett, Miss Margaret Whitehead, Miss Della Matthews, Miss Jean Evans, Miss Nena Morrow, Miss Kate Underwood, Miss Mamie Alexander, Miss Mabel Elliott, Miss Carrie Hawley, Miss May Williams, Col. J. A. Pemberton, Col. A. B. Williams, and Messrs. H. W. Lilly, R. L. Williams, U. M. Robinson, A. McCaskill, J. A. Moore, L. A. Williamson, H. M. Pemberton, J. N. Emmett, J. B. Underwood, Jr., I. P. Overbaugh, Eugene Gorham, A. S. Wightman, G. H. Thomson, Charles Haigh, Jr., Geo. B. Underwood, W. G. Moore, James Kyle, Jno. Gorham, W. V. Hardin, Frank Douglas and Louis B. Hale. The train arrived in Wilmington at 5:30 P. M., having lost an half hour's time running back to find Col. Pemberton's hat which had blown off his head while he was passing from one car to another. This was a compliment to the Colonel, as it is the first time in the history of the road that the train has been run back to pick up a passenger's hat.

The Kirmess was a grand spectacle and the performers—two hundred in number—one of whom was Mrs. Owen Love, formerly of this city, were the perfection of grace. The costumes were superb and—well, it would take us a week to write our admiration for each individual act. The whole thing was magnificent.

It is curious that the Wilmington people do not go in larger numbers, the Opera House last night being not two third's full.

The following was the programme:

1. Overture, National Airs.
2. Tableau of the Nations, grand mareh.
3. Greek Fete.
4. Greek Dance.
5. German Dance.
6. English May Festival Dance.
7. Japanese Court Dance.
8. Swedish Dance.
9. Gypsy Tambourine Dance.
10. Spanish Wedding Dance.
11. Indian Girls' Moon Dance.
12. Ghost Dance, by Braves.
13. Final, and International Dance of the Nations.

An Article on Flora McDonald.

In the January number of the "Historical Register," a Boston Magazine, there will be an illustrated article written by our townsman, Mr. Duncan Rose, entitled "Flora McDonald and the Scottish High Landers in America." Mr. Rose has spent a good many days studying the old Colonial records and the old books and papers at the Court House, and this article in the Boston Magazine is the result of his labors. The subjects touched upon are: The settlement of the Highlanders on the Cape Fear—the Founding of Cross Creek, (Fayetteville)—the coming of Allan McDonald, Laird of Kingsburg and his wife Flora, their home at Mount Pleasant, or Cameron's Hill, the Breaking out of the Revolution, the Loyalty of the Highlanders to the British Crown, the Raising of the Royal Standard at Cross Creek, and the Gathering of the Highlanders under Donald McDonald and Allan McDonald, the March of the Americans upon Cross Creek to quell the Highland Insurrection, the Retreat of the Highlanders toward the seashore, the Capture of Fayetteville by the American Army, the Battle of Moore's Creek Bridge, the Broadsword Charge of the Highlanders over the bridge, their Defeat and Rout, the Trial by Court Martial and Condemnation of the Highland Officers for rebellion and treason, the parole of Flora McDonald's husband and son their return to Scotland, the Justification of the Highlanders. The article will be well illustrated.

In this connection a valued correspondent recently wrote us as follows:

"Just about a hundred and twenty years ago stirring events were happening here in Fayetteville. There is hardly an old family in our town or county that did not have representatives who were concerned in them on one side or the other. But Fayetteville has never had a historian, and very few of our people know what their own grandfathers did. The Yankees are ahead of us in this with their patriotic societies, their Daughters of the American Revolution, &c." * * *

As to the McDonald family which was so prominent then, it has representatives all over the county, and there are not a few people here in Fayetteville who can rightfully claim near kinship to Flora. Speaking of Flora McDonald, we learn that the city of Inverness, Scotland, has rejected the statue of her which was to have been erected in one of the public squares, for the reason that it is *barefooted*. Artists sometimes make very bad blunders and this seems to have been one of them. The McDonalds of Skye were people of wealth and refinement. The heads of the family belonged to the nobility of Scotland. It would therefore be a gross historical error to represent Flora as a barefooted peasant girl."

A Great Time for 71st.

The annual tournament will take place in 71st on Monday, the 28th. This is the great event of the year in 71st and a royal time they make of it. No doubt, as last year, a number of young folks will attend from this city.

Mrs. Sarah McMillan is spending several days in Wilmington.

Consumption

AND ITS CURE

TO THE EDITOR:—I have an absolute remedy for Consumption. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to *send two bottles free* to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address promptly. Yours, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 [illegible] York.

☞ The Editorial and Publishing Department of this Paper Guarantees the above Notice.

Sounded Like a Bombardment.

Monday night about 11 o'clock the residents within half a mile of the Market House were startled by the continuous bang, bang bang, of what sounded like a number of small cannon. Many thought that the town was attacked by robbers, and snatching up weapons, hurried forth to the rescue

It was a number of drunken men celebrating something—they probably didn't know—by discharging a dozen immense cannon crackers near the Market House. It proved a boomerang to one of the party however, for James West, a young white man from Flea Hill, almost had his hand blown off. One of these powerful play things exploded in his hand, blowing the end of his thumb off, tearing away the first joint of his forefinger, and almost spliting the hand in two.

Capt. Walker Re-elected.

Division 271, Order of Railway Conductors met the Knight's of Pythias Hall Saturday night. Capt. J. M. Walker, of the C. F. & Y. V. was re elected Chief, Capt. J. A. McLauchlin, Assistant Chief, W. W. Freeman, of A. C. L., Senior Conductor, J. W. Cotton, A. C. L. Conductor, W. C. Donald, C. F. & Y. V. Inside Sentinel, W. O. Lockamy, Outside Sentinel. Capt. J. M. Walker was unanimously chosen as the representative of the Grand Division to the general convention which meets in Las Angeles in May. Capt. J. R. Russell was chosen as the alternate. Capt. Walker deserves all the honors his order can confer, and we congratulate the members.

The Assassination of Maceo.

The reported assassination of the Cuban General was the text of of a resolution introduced in the Senate Monday by Senator Call.

The resolution characterizes the affair as a violation of the rules of civilized warfare and as a cowardly act of treachery. It declares the government which authorized and permitted it, or failed to punish the assassins, "an outcast from the family of nations and from the pale of civilization and public law." The committee on foreign relations is instructed to inquire into the facts and to report to the senate at an early date.

Death of a Prominent Farmer.

W. J. McPhail, Esq., one of the most prominent farmers of Cumberland county, died at his residence in Flea Hill Sunday morning between 7 and 8 o'clock. He had been sick for a number of months and his death was not unexpected. The deceased leaves a large estate including many acres of land in Flea Hill and Black River townships. Mr. H. A. McPhail is the only living child.

The funeral takes place this afternoon and the remains will be interred in the family cemetery.

Wilmington's Democratic Commissioners.

At the request of the citizens Judge Boykin has appointed Col. Roger A. Moore and Mr. W. F. Alexander members of the Board of County Commissioners of New Hanover. At the recent election three Republican commissioners were elected, and as the law provides for the appointment of two from the opposite party, the Democrats took advantage of it. In Cumberland we are thankful to say that the men elected by the opposition are all good men, and able to take care of the county's affairs.

Important Action by the Democrats.

A Washington telegram of Tuesday's date says:

"At the suggestion of Senator Vest, the senate committee on finance this morning decided to defer until after the holidays consideration of the nomination of David R. Francis, of Missouri, to be secretary of the interior, and William S. Forman, of Illinois, to be commissioner of internal revenue. There appears to be a lining up of silver forces to postpone action on all nominations where democrats have been named, who have been conspicuous as "bolters" from the ticket nominated at Chicago.

Watch the Legislature.

True Democrats and Populists should be on their guard against a gold bug Senator from North Carolina. Mark Hanna is working for Pritchard's election, and we know what that means. Senator Thurston, Mark's man, says:

The republicans seem certain of forty-two seats in the next senate. If Mr. Mantle, of Montana, should act with with us, as I hope he will, at least on tariff matters, we will have forty-three. We would then need at least two more votes, together with the vote of the vice president to secure the passage of a tariff act. We hope to secure those two votes from Kentucky and North Carolina."

Oak Ridge Institute closes its most successful term December 22nd, and spring term will open January 5th, 1897. Catalogue for the asking.

Mr. George Vanderbilt writes to the officers of the state fair that he is already making preparations for an exhibit at the next fair.

Mrs. Walter L. Holt and children will spend the Christmas holidays in Wilmington.

Can't Eat

This is the complaint of thousands at this season. They have no appetite; food does not relish. They need the toning up of the stomach and digestive organs, which a course of Hood's Sarsaparilla will give them. It also purifies and enriches the blood, cures that distress after eating and internal misery only a dyspeptic can know, creates an appetite, overcomes that tired feeling and builds up and sustains the whole physical system. It so promptly and efficiently relieves dyspeptic symptoms and cures nervous headaches, that it seems to have almost "a magic touch."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

MARRIED.

WILLIS—SESSOMS—At Roslin, N C., on the 21st of Nov., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. STEPHEN WILLIS to Miss CARLINE SESSOMS.

McNEILL—MEMORY—At Roslin N C., on the 13th Dec., by John Smith, Esq., Mr. T. B. McNEILL to Miss HATTIE MEMORY.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKETS.

COTTON.

Good Middling,	6¼
Middling,	6¼
Tinges and Stains,	firm
Market—Steady.	

NAVAL STORES.

Spirits,	23c
Common Rosin,	$1 20
Virgin,	1 60
Yellow Dip,	1 00

PRODUCE.

Extra Flour—sack,	$2 25@2 50
Family Flour—sack,	2 40@2 65
Hides—dry—per lb.	5@8
" —green—per lb.	@3½
Wool—washed	6@20
Bacon—hog round per lb—	6@6½
" —ham	10½@12
" —sides	7½@8
" —shoulders	5½@6
Oats—32 lbs per bushel	40@45
Peas—clay	50
" —mixed	45
Meal—bolted—44 lbs per bushel	40@50
" —unbolted—48 lbs per bushel	40@43
Corn—old—56 lbs per bushel	40@43
Onions—select—per bushel	60@65
Lard—N. C.	7½@10
Tallow	2½@4
Ducks	15@18
Hens—per head	18 a 20
Spring chickens	10 a 18
Roosters—per head	15 a 20
Turkeys—per lb	8½ a 9
Guineas	15 a
Geese	25 a 30
Butter—choice yellow	12 a 15
Honey—strained—per lb	9 a 10
" —comb—per lb	8 a 10
Eggs—hen—scarce	15 a 18
Feathers—new	35 a 40

Pork quite plentiful on our market. 4c
Eggs scarce and in demand.
Cotton finds ready sales at quotations.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For sale by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

The Discovery Saved His Life.

Mr. G. Gailloutte, Druggist, Beaversville, Ill., says: "To Dr. King's New Discovery I owe my life. I was taken with La Grippe and tried all the physicians for miles about, but of no avail and was given up and told that I could not live. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in my store I sent for a bottle and began its use and from the first dose began to get better, and after using three bottles was up and about again. It is worth its weight in gold. We won't keep store or house without it." Get a free trial at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

Cure for Headache.

As a remedy for all forms of Headache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yield to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy a fair trial. In cases of habitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Fifty cents and $1 00 at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Eruptions on the Skin.

"I have been afflicted with eruptions on my skin which were very painful. My head was almost a complete mass of sores. I began takieg Hood's Sarsaparilla and when I had finished three bottles I was very much better. I found that this medicine healed the eruptions and built up my general health."

Mrs. J. A. D. BOONE, Box 151, Fayetteville, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them.

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

William Henry Ott, *alias* "Mustang Bill," says that he used Ayer's Hair Vigor for nearly five years, and owes to it his splendid hair, of which he is justly proud. Mr Ott has ridden the plains for twenty-five years, and is well known in Wyoming and the Northwest.

Feeble and capricious appetites are best regulated by the use of Ayer's Cathartic Pills. They do not debilitate, by excessive stimulation: but cause the stomach, liver, and bowels to perform their functions properly. As an after-dinner pill, they are unequaled.

If the hair has been made to grow a natural color on bald heads in thousands of cases, by using Hall's Hair Renewer, why will it not in your case?

CASTORIA.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Few people know that all plants contain digestive principles. They cannot absorb their food until it is digested any more than animals can. The Mount Lebanon Shakers have learned the art of extracting and utilizing these digestive principles, and it is for this reason that their Shaker Digestive Cordial is meeting with such phenomenal success in the treatment of dyspepsia. The Shaker Digestive Cordial not only contains food already digested, but it also contains digestive principles which aid the digestion of other foods that may be eaten with it. A single 10 cent sample bottle will be sufficient to demonstrate its value, and we suggest that every suffering dyspectic make a trial of it: Any druggist can supply it.

LAXOL is the best medicine for children. Doctors recommend it in place of Castor Oil.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

☞ Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

Found!

In front of Dr. Haigh's residence, Haymount, a post-office key. Owner may have same by applying at this office and paying cost of advertisement.

The Empire Life Insurance Company of New York gives pure life insurance at cost; (35 per cent. under the old line companies). Agents wanted: for further particulars and terms address Mortimer Maxwell, State Agent, Raleigh N. C.

11, 12—10t

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

PURELY VEGETABLE.

The cheapest, purest and best family medicine in the world! An effectual specific for all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Spleen. Regulate the Liver and prevent Chills and Fever, Malarious Fevers, Bowel Complaints, Restlessness, Jaundice and Nausea.

BAD BREATH!

Nothing is so unpleasant, nothing so common, as a bad breath; and in nearly every case it comes from the stomach, and can be so easily corrected if you will take Simmons Liver Regulator. Do not neglect so sure a remedy for this repulsive disorder. It will also improve your appetite, complexion and general health.

CONSTIPATION

should not be regarded as a trifling ailment—in fact, nature demands the utmost regularity of the bowels, and any deviation from this demand paves the way often to serious danger. It is quite as necessary to remove impure accumulations from the bowels as it is to eat or sleep, and no health can be expected where a costive habit of body prevails.

SICK HEADACHE!

This distressing affliction occurs most frequently. The disturbance of the stomach, arising from the imperfectly digested contents, causes a severe pain in the head, accompanied with disagreeable nausea, and this constitutes what is popularly known as Sick Headache, for the relief of which take Simmons Liver Regulator.

☞EVERY PACKAGE☜ Has the Z Stamp in red on the wrapper. J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

FOR

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

An Elegant Line of

STANDARD PERFUMES

In beautiful bottles and cases.

Sachet Powders, Brush and Comb Sets, Puff Boxes, Hand Mirrors, Cigars [25 in a box], Soap Boxes, etc. Call and examine them.

Patronize your home Baking Powder. Your Grocer keeps it.

H. R. HORNE.

FOR SALE.

On the Lumberton Road, about one mile from the Market House and ½ mile from Holt's factory, 3 acres of land with two houses and stables on same. One house contains five rooms, comparatively new, tin roof. The other contains three rooms, not quite completed. About seven good building lots. Orchard. All under fence and adjoining the Hinsdale property. Good water. Apply to

J. B. BENOY,
Fayetteville, N. C.

Lost or Misplaced.

Certificate of six shares of stock in the Metropolitan Building and Loan Association, of Richmond, Va., together with pass-book. A liberal reward will be paid to anyone returning the same to me at my barber shop.

MARION STEVENS,

Dec. 15oaw4t.

HYACINTH BULBS.

One hundred dozen Double Pink Hyacinth Bulbs just bought from importers at greatly reduced prices. 50 cents per dozen. Order soon.

JAMES M. LAMB,
Sunnys.dei

Sale Under Execution.

By virtue of five executions directed to the undersigned from the Superior Court of Cumberland County, in certain actions entitled J P. Yaney & Co., Butler Bros, S. R. Udell & Co., Fairmount Machine Company, against John F. Clark, I will, on Monday, the 18th day of January, 1897, at 12 o'clock, M., (it being the first day of the January term of the Superior Court) at the Court House door of said county, sell to the highest bidder for cash, to satisfy said executions, all the right, title and interest which the said John F. Clark, defendant, has in the following described real estate, to-wit: 130 acres of land in 71st township, near Manchester, N. C., known as the George Robinson farm. Also, 130 acres of land in Carver's Creek township, known as the McCormick land together with all buildings and improvements which may be on said lands.

This December 12th, 1896.

McD. GEDDIE,
Sheriff of Cumberland County.

THE ÆTNA

Is the Strongest American Fire Insurance Co.

Has been doing business continuously since 1819.
Her Reputation is the best to-day.
Over Ten Million Dollars Assets.
Take out a policy on your property.

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.

A. B. WILLIAMS,

COTTON :: BUYER

HAY STREET,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Trespassers Warned.

All persons trespassing on my land (enclosed by a wire fence) by hunting, fishing, or stealing wood, will be dealt with according to law.

S. S. ROBINSON,
Fayetteville, N. C

Personal.

FREE.—64-page medical reference book to any person afflicted with any special, chronic or delicate disease peculiar to their sex. Address the leading physicians and surgeons of the United States, Dr. Hathaway & Co., 22½ South Broad Street, Atlanta, Ga.
June 4, 1896—tf

Coal and Wood.

All kinds of WOOD—sawed any length.
Hard and Soft Domestic COAL.
☞ Free Delivery.

J. N. EMMITT,
Telephone No. 57.

The harp is many peoples favorite instrument. HARPER is everyone's favorite whiskey.

SOLD BY
J. W. INGOLD

WANTED.

Night work, for about 3½ or 4 hours 3 or 4 nights in the week. Writing or bookkeeping preferred.—Address W., OBSERVER Office.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

CHRISTMAS, 1896.

RUBBER TOYS, DRUMS, TOOL CHESTS, TOPS, BALLS, TRUNKS, VELOCIPEDES, WAGONS SHOO FLYS, GOAT CARTS,

BICYCLES. BICYCLES.

Several 2nd-hand bicycles cheap.

ORGANS and PIANOS,
SEWING MACHINES
New Home and Domestic.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Remember, the place to buy your Christmas goods is

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

BOOKS. BOOKS.

Poets in beautiful binding. Books by the latest and most popular authors.
Children's Books.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
Examine the Celebrated Waterman's Fountain Pens.

A WORLD OF TOYS.

Dolls from 1 cent to $5. Doll carriages, Hats, Shoes and Stockings; Stoves, Bureaus, Beds, Cradles, Wash Sets, Tea sets, Horns, Air Rifles, Boats, Steam Engines.

PLUSH GOODS.

Photograph, Autograph and Musical Albums, Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Cases.

PRAYER BOOKS,

Oxford and Bogster—Teachers Bibles, Padded Family Bibles, Thornton & McDuff's Family Prayers, Gold Dust, Imitation of Christ, and a very complete line of religious works.

PICTURES.

Colored Photographs, Etchings, Panels, Glass Medallions, white and gold Easels.

Grand Holiday Opening at

Pemberton's Book and Music House.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Pemberton is the only one in the city that makes a specialty of Christmas goods. Raphael Tuck's choicest line of Christmas cards and calenders. Leather goods of every description. Beautiful show cases of celluloid goods.

Orinoco

TOBACCO GUANO AND

FARMERS' BONE

Are the IDEAL Fertilizers.

5,000 Farmers use them in North Carolina.

AGENTS WANTED.
CORRESPONENCE SOLICITED.

F. S. ROYSTER GUANO CO.,
TARBORO, N. C.,
AND NORFOLK, VA.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

—AND—

FERTILIZERS.

KIMBALL

PIANOS and ORGANS

Are Used and Endorsed

—BY—

The World's Greatest Musicians.

☞ For Prices and Liberal Terms, apply to

W. FRANK BLOUNT,
General Representative,

Office—Pemberton's Book and Music Store,
Fayetteville, N. C.

NOTICE.

On Monday, January 11, 1897, as the administrator of Daniel McDonald, deceased, I will offer for sale at the residence of the deceased, all the personal property of the said deceased, consisting of one family horse, household and kitchen furniture, one steam engine boiler and all attachments, cotton gin and grist mill and farming utensils.

J. L. McDONALD,
Administrator.

For Rent.

The office-room, at one time occupied by the Library, over Maultsby's store, in the McKethan Building. Also the hall in the top floor, at one time used as the Armory.

Apply to
JOHN McKETHAN.

In the Superior Court
November Term, 1896.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } In the Superior Court

Tama McDaniel vs. John Williams.

Publication of Summons.

The defendant above named will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County to foreclose a mortgage on real estate in the said county executed by the defendant to G. C. Scurlock, the then agent of the plaintiff. The defendant will also take notice that he is required to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of the said county to be held on the 6th Monday before the first Monday in March, 1897, at the Court House of the said County, in Fayetteville, N C. and answer or demur to the complaint in the said action, or plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.

This Nov 27th, 1896.

WE DO NOT WANT BOYS OR LOAFERS, to write, but men of ability $200 to $500 per month, salary or commission. State and general managers. RACINE FIRE ENGINE CO., Racine, Wis. 11-19-8t

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

WALTER WATSON'S HARDWARE HOUSE,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

ESTABLISHED 1866.

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Lumber and Building Material

OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

Thoroughly Dried Material Always On Hand.

DOORS, SASH, BLINDS, MOULDINGS

Farming Implements

OF ALL KINDS,

Hoes, Shovels, Spades, Rakes, Ploughs, Forks, &c.

SIX FT. WIRE NETTING.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER ON THIS MATERIAL.

Steam Fixtures for Saw Mills.

Agent for the Frick Company Engines and Machinery

☞ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON PLANTS OF ANY CAPACITY.

Yours Respectfully,

WALTER WATSON.

Foreclosure Sale of Valuable Farming Land In Cedar Creek Township.

By virtue of the power and authority contained in a certain mortgage deed executed by Wiley Cain and wife and M. J. Starling and wife to H. W. Lilly and R. T. Gray, Executors of E. J. Lilly, deceased, which is duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book V. No. 4, page 313, we will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in Fayetteville at 12 o'clock M., on January 8th, 1897, for cash a tract of land containing 721 acres known as "The Downing Land," situated in Cedar Creek Township near Stedman.

At the same time and place and in the same manner we will also offer for sale under the power and authority contained in a mortgage deed executed by Wiley Cain and his wife to said Lilly and Gray, Executors, recorded in Book V, No. 4, Page 311, a tract of land in the same neighborhood containing 136 acres and known as the Wiley Cain Land.

LILLY & GRAY,
Executors, Mortgagees.

For further information call on or write to J. C. & S. H. MacRae, Attorneys.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } Superior Court.

E. L. Clark vs. J. B. Carr.

It appearing to the undersigned Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County from the affidavit of E. L. Clark, the plaintiff, in the above entitled action that the defendant after due diligence cannot be found in the State, and the plaintiff has a good cause of action against said defendant and it further appearing that said defendant has departed from the State with intent to defraud his creditors, it is therefore ordered by the Court that notice of this action be published once a week in the "Fayetteville Observer," a newspaper published, setting forth the title of this action, the issuing of the attachment, and requiring the defendant to appear before the Judge of our Superior Court, a Court to be held in the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the 6th Monday before the first Monday in March, 1897, and answer or demur to the complaint of said plaintiff which will be deposited in the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court of said County during the first three days of said term, and let the said defendant take notice that if he fail to answer said complaint within that term the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

This Dec. 2, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.
J. G. SHAW, Att'y Pl'ff.

Service by Publication.

NORTH CAROLINA, CUMBERLAND COUNTY. } In the Superior Court

C. W. Bidgood, Adm'r, etc. vs. Dennis Hogans et al. } Notice.

The defendants, Peter Hogans, Chas. Hogans, Alex. Hogans Andrew Hogans, David Hogans, Rhoda H. Simmons, Chas. Simmons, Charlotte H. Simmons and Henry Simmons will take notice that an action entitled as above has been commenced in the Superior Court of Cumberland County, the same being brought by the Administrator of Dennis Hogans against the heirs at law of the said Dennis Hogans seeking to sell the land of which the said Dennis Hogans died seized to make assets to pay the charges of administration upon the estate of and to pay the debts of the said Dennis Hogans, deceased. And the said defendants will further take notice that they are required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Cumberland County at his office in Fayetteville on the 30th day of January, 1897, and answer or demur to the petition which has been filed by the plaintiff, administrator, with the said Clerk; or the relief demanded in the petition will be applied for by the said plaintiff.

This Dec. 10th, 1896.

CYRUS MURPHY, C. S. C.
J. C. & S. H. MACRAE,
Attorneys for Petitioner.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned, having this day qualified as administrator upon the estate of Daniel McDonald (deceased), hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against said estate, to present them to the undersigned on or before the 28th day of November, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All persons indebted to the said estate will make immediate payment.

J. L. McDONALD,
Adm'r. D. McDonald.

J. G. Shaw, Atty. 6t

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,

H. W. Lilly, President,

OFFICE FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.,

Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.

NOTICE.

By virtue of the authority vested in me by a deed of trust executed by F. R. Rose and W. F. Leak, which is duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, I will offer for sale, at the Market House in the City of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M., on January 15, 1897, at public auction, certain real estate subject to the homestead rights of the said F. R. Rose and W. F. Leak. One lot on Hay street in the rear of the residence of Maj. John B. Broadfoot, one lot in Fayetteville, on Hay street, between the Robbin House and the McNeill building, one small lot just in the rear of the one last mentioned and a lot in the town of Autryville, unimproved. The above is subject to the homestead interest of F. R. Rose. A lot on Haymount just west of the residence lot of Mr. Walter Watson, being the lot formerly owned by Mr. T. J. Jordan. This lot is subject to the homestead interest of W. F. Leak.

E. J. LILLY,
Assignee.

J. C. & S. H. MacRae, Attorneys. (10deowkly4t

Commissioners' Sale of the Property and Franchises of the Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

In obedience to an order of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of North Carolina, dated June 19th, as modified August 4th, 1896, passed in the course of the proceedings entitled the "Baltimore Trust and Guarantee Company vs. the Fayetteville Gas Light Company," the undersigned, Commissioners of Sale in said order named, hereby give notice that they will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder in front of the Gas Works in Fayetteville, North Carolina, on Monday, January 4th, 1897, at 10 A. M., all the property of the said Fayetteville Gas Light Company, consisting of the real estate in said City of Fayetteville, belonging to the said Company, upon which is situated the Gas and Electric Plant of the said Company, and all the said Gas Plant, retorts and other machinery and fixtures for the manufacture of coal gas, as well as all the Electric Plants, consisting of a complete Brush Arc Electric Light Plant, and a complete Incandescent Electric Light Plant, and all the gas mains, pipes, connections and fittings, meters, condensors and all other apparatus belonging to said Company, for the manufacture of gas, and all poles and wires and other machinery and apparatus belonging to said Company, and used for the purpose of lighting by electricity, and all tools, machinery and property, real, personal and mixed, as well as all the franchises, privileges, powers and endowments belonging and granted to the said Fayetteville Gas Light Company.

Terms of sale: Cash. No bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit with the Commissioners, of one thousand dollars (1,000) cash by the bidder, as security that the purchaser to whom the said property knocked down, shall pay the whole of said purchase money in cash on before 3 P. M. on the day of sale, to the Commissioners, when the sale will be reported to the Court, for ratification.

R. R. KING,
N. W. RAY,
ARCHIBALD H. TAYLOR,
Nov. 5, 1896. Commissioners of Sale.

Administrator's Notice.

The undersigned having this day qualified as Administrator on the estate of Isaac Bacon (deceased), hereby gives notice to all parties holding claims against the estate to present them to the undersigned on or before the 30th day of November, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. All parties indebted to the estate will make immediate payment.

H. B. NUNNERY,
Administrator Isaac Bacon, dec'd.

J. G. SHAW, Attorney. 6t

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

H. McD. ROBINSON,

Attorney at Law and Notary Public.

Special Attention Given to Collections and Conveyancing.

Donaldson Street, Fayetteville, N. C.

C. W. BIDGOOD,

ATTORNEY at LAW,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

OFFICE ON DONALDSON STREET.
10 31-6m]

**ED. R. M

Splendid Debating.

On Friday afternoon the Philomathean and Vance societies of the Fayetteville Military Academy held their regular weekly meetings. The occasion however was one of more than usual interest on account of a joint debate which had been arranged between the two rival bodies.

The judges of the debate were Messrs. W. H. Pope, Jno. Underwood and Louis B. Hale. The subject was: Resolved, That all races and nations should be equally eligible to citizenship in the United States.

The Philomatheans took the affirmative side of the question and the Vances the negative. The former put forth four of her champion debaters, Masters C. G Rose, M. W. Nash, G. D. Dail and T. M.. Green, and the latter an equal number of her champions, Masters H. L. Myrover, Neill MacRae, R. G. Atkinson and E. L. Fiers.

The boys made remarkably fine speeches, showing themselves to be true "boy orators." After the regular discussion all the members of each society were allowed short replies and many were the rounds of applause and numerous the bursts of laughter from one side or the other as their respective champions made shrewd hits or poked fun at their opponents. The debate was an honor to the school, and Maj. Drewry should be proud of the two societies. The judges had some difficulty in arriving at a decision but finally gave the benefit of the doubt to the Philomatheans.

A Notable Incident.

Friday our citizens were greeted with the sound of a new-toned steam whistle, whose deep and almost melodious voice contrasted pleasantly with those of the hundreds in hearing that scream out their summons, or their notes of dismissal, morning, noon and night, for the busy workers here who earn their daily bread in the sweat of their brows. It was the whistle of the big Corliss engine—the same which the makers had on exhibition [at the Atlanta Exposition—that is to run the machinery of the new Holt factory, and it was the christening of the engine by little Walter L. Holt, Jr., who pulled the cord.

The incident marks an important event in our local history; for not only is the factory which the Messrs. Holt, William son and Morgan have erected here, one of the finest in the State—equipped, as it is, with every modern device for excellent and economical work on a large scale—but it is believed that this one is but the forerunner of many other cotton mills of high class modern construction which will soon begin to bring back wealth and prosperity, as well as industrial content, to our good old town.

Fayetteville greets you, Messrs. Holt and your companions, and bids you welcome and godspeed!

Meeting of Board of Aldermen.

The Board of Aldermen held a short session Friday night. There were ten members present and little more than the regular routine business was transacted. There were two matters however of importance, one of great importance to our merchants.

Tax collector S. W. Tillinghast settled with the city for the '95 tax books and was given the books for '96. The collections for the year amounted to something over $12,000. Mr. Tillinghast is a most efficient collector and received the compliments of the Board. The Aldermen then took up the subject of taxing travelling retail salesmen, that is, people who come here from abroad and sell individuals by samples. After some discussion a tax of ten dollars was agreed upon.

Improvements.

The old John Kennedy place, the brick building just at the foot of Haymount, on the south side of Hay street, is being remodeled into a residence by Mr. E. L. Clark. The first floor has been brought down to a level with the street, and the pitch of the upper floor raised. It will add much to the appearance of things in that already progressive neighborhood. This part of the town has come out wonderfully since the erection of the handsome A. C. L. depot; and with the above mentioned improvements, the almost completed handsome little brick and glass front store of Messrs. Sedberry, and the transformation of the square just west of the A. C. L. depot, this section is truly on a boom.

Weighing Machine Robbed.

It was discovered on Friday that the "penny in the slot" weighing machine at the A. C. L. depot had been robbed, when or by whom is not and probably never will be known. The discovery was purely accidental—someone deposited a coin other than a penny in the slot, and it got caught causing him to shake the machine, where upon the draw at the bottom, into which the pennies find their way, fell out, exposing the fact that the lock had been broken and the machine robbed.

Is it a Mania?

John W. Hodges, of Spout Springs, was before Mayor Cook Wednesday charged with appropriating Mr. Thomas Ward's mule and cart to his own use. It appeared that Hodges unhitched the mule from where it was tied near the A. C. L. depot and drove off. After driving aimlessly around he returned the vehicle. It is said that Hodges has been guilty of the offense several times before and that it is a kind of mania with him. Mayor Cook fined him eight dollars and he was discharged.

An Important Decision.

The new Board of Commissioners, to avoid trouble, decided Tuesday to allow all registrars and judges of election $1.50 a day. The law provides for the payment of 3 cents a name to registrars but nothing to the judges, and as this is clearly an error it has caused much trouble in other counties. In many cases the judges are suing the county, and to avoid this the above action was taken.

Reward for Perry.

The Governor offers one hundred dollars reward for the apprehension of Perry, the man who killed Johnson in Elizabethtown last week.

Six marriage licenses, all to whites, have been issued by the Register of Deeds last week.

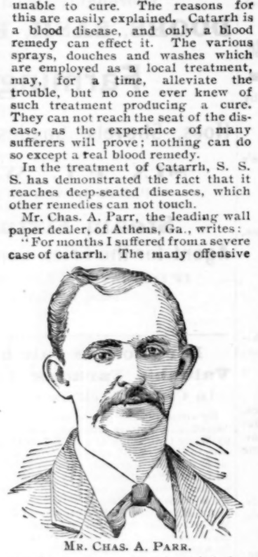
Offensive Catarrh.

Catarrh is seemingly one of the most complicated of ailments, and one which the doctors are absolutely unable to cure. The reasons for this are easily explained. Catarrh is a blood disease, and only a blood remedy can effect it. The various sprays, douches and washes which are employed as a local treatment, may, for a time, alleviate the trouble, but no one ever knew of such treatment producing a cure. They can not reach the seat of the disease, as the experience of many sufferers will prove; nothing can do so except a real blood remedy.

In the treatment of Catarrh, S. S. S. has demonstrated the fact that it reaches deep-seated diseases, which other remedies can not touch.

Mr. Chas. A. Parr, the leading wall paper dealer, of Athens, Ga., writes:

"For months I suffered from a severe case of catarrh. The many offensive



MR. CHAS. A. PARR.

symptoms were accompanied by severe pains in the head. I took several kinds of medicines recommended for catarrh, and used various local applications, but the disease had become so deep-seated that they had no effect whatever. I was alarmed at my condition, as I knew this disease invariably descended to the lungs, ending in consumption. I was induced to take S. S. S. (Swift's Specific), and after two months I was perfectly well, and have never felt any effects of the disease since."

S. S. S. is the only blood remedy which it is impossible to imitate. There is a substitute for most of them, for they are all alike—contain the same ingredients, and are made in the same manner. But there is no substitute for S. S. S., as it is in every way different from every other blood remedy offered to the public. It is nature's own remedy, being made from roots and herbs gathered from the forests, and contains not a particle of mercury, potash or other drug. It is not a drug-store remedy, and not a single ingredient can be obtained from a chemist's shop. S. S. S. (Swift's Specific) is the only blood remedy which is guaranteed to be

Purely Vegetable.

All others are founded on mercury and potash.

Deep-seated and obstinate blood troubles, such as Cancer, Scrofula, Catarrh, Rheumatism, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, etc., which other remedies do not reach, yield readily to the curative powers of S. S. S.

Books on blood and skin diseases will be mailed free to any address: Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.

Funeral of Maj. Vass.

The Raleigh correspondent of the Wilmington Messenger says:

The funeral of Maj. W. W. Vass was held at the First Baptist Church here this morning. Rev. Dr. J. W. Carter officiated assisted by several other Baptist ministers. The Seaboard Air Line was represented by G. W. Whilstant, C. T. Williams, C. L. Ackiss, W. F. Williams, G. P. Johnston, W. T. Reed, John W. Sherwood, J. A. Walton, J. H. Sharp and L. W. Renn, representing all the departments of that system.

Bryan's Large Vote.

George Shankin in Washington Post.)

A casual study of the election returns shows that the majority against Bryan was 400,000 less than the majority against Lincoln; who received only a little more than one-third of the total popular vote. The joint vote of Douglas, Breckenridge and Bell in 1860 was 2,810,501, whereas Mr. Lincoln received but 1,856,352, leaving the majority against him 944,149. The majority against Bryan was less than 600,000. The percentage of the Bryan vote was about 47.1, while Lincoln's percentage was 39.9. Bryan received 887 284 votes more than Cleveland did when he was elected in 1892.

Bryan received a larger percentage of the total vote than Andrew Jackson, the nominee of the first democratic national convention, received in his first race in 1824; the figures being, for Bryan, 47.1; for Jackson, 34.27. Bryan had the support of the agricultural and industrial elements of society, just as Jackson had, and he was opposed by the organized money power as Jackson was. Both were characterized as anarchists and enemies of the government.

The President is Facetious.

In submitting his seventeen-thousand-word message to Congress, the President thus explained its brevity:

"In obedience to a constitutional requirement, I herein submit to the Congress certain information concerning national affairs, with the suggestion of such legislation as in my judgment is necessary and expedient. To secure brevity and avoid tiresome narration, I shall omit many details concerning matters within Federal control, which, though by no means unimportant, are most probably discussed in departmental reports. I shall also further curtail this communication by omitting a minute recital of many minor incidents connected with our foreign relations which have heretofore found a place in executive messages, but are now contained in a report of the Secretary of State, which is herewith submitted."

LATEST NEWS.

The executive committee of the national democratic party announces that headquarters will be opened in New York; that efforts will be made to unite the two factions of the democratic party. ——The National Bank of Commerce, of Duluth, closes its doors. ——Two regiment of troops are being raised in this country to go to Cuba to aid the insurgents. ——A Georgia sheriff goes to Norfolk and takes back to his state, a man with many aliases, wanted for horse stealing; an officer from North Carolina went to Norfolk on the same mission, but the Georgia officer was ahead of him. ——Semi official advices received at Washington show that, after understanding the president's message on Cuban affairs, the Spanish government and populace are much better pleased with it.

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.

A Strong Fortification.

Fortify the body against disease by Tutt's Liver Pills, an absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, sour stomach, malaria, constipation, jaundice, biliousness and all kindred troubles.

"The Fly-Wheel of Life"

Dr. Tutt; Your Liver Pills are the fly-wheel of life. I shall ever be grateful for the accident that brought them to my notice. I feel as if I had a new lease of life.

J. Fairleigh, Platte Cannon, Col.

Tutt's Liver Pills

THE LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh News and Observer, 27th.]

On joint ballot the Republicans have 66 members, the Populists 58, the Democrats 44, with two in doubt.

The next Legislature will stand as follows:

THE STATE SENATE.

First District, (Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans counties), J. L. Whidley, Republican, and J. F. Newsome, Populist.

Second District (Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico), McCaskie, Populist, and Yeager, Republican.

Third District (Bertie and Northampton), J. M. Early, Populist.

Fourth District (Halifax), E. T. Clark, Populist.

Fifth District (Edgecombe), Lee Person, Republican.

Sixth District (Pitt), Moye, Populist.

Seventh District (Wilson, Nash and Franklin), J. F. Mitchell, Populist, J. T. Sharp, Republican.

Eighth District (Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Greene and Onslow), G. L. Hardison, Populist, and McCarthy, Republican.

Ninth District (Duplin, Wayne and Pender), H. L. Grant, Republican, and R. G. Maxwell, Populist.

Tenth District (New Hanover and Brunswick). Geo. H. Cannon, Populist.

Eleventh District (Vance and Warren), W. B. Henderson, Republican.

Twelfth District (Wake), C. H. Utley, Populist.

Thirteenth District (Johnston), E. S. Abell, Democrat.

Fourteenth District (Sampson, Harnett and Bladen), Geo. Butler, Populist and E. N. Roberson, Populist.

Fifteenth District (Columbus and Robeson), Angus Shaw, Populist; and J. D. Maultsby, Republican.

Sixteenth District (Cumberland) J. McP. Geddie, Populist.

Seventeenth District (Granville and Person), Dr. Wm. Merritt, Populist.

Eighteenth District (Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham), Capt. E. S. Parker, Democrat, and J. E. Lyon, Populist.

Nineteenth District (Chatham), John W. Atwater, Populist.

Twentieth District (Rockingham), J. A. Walker, Populist.

Twenty first District (Guilford), Alf. Scales, Democrat.

Twenty second District (Randolph and Moore), D. Reid Parker, Populist.

Twenty-third District (Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union), W. H. Adams, Populist, and Daniel Patterson, Republican.

Twenty-fourth District (Cabarrus and Stanly), C. D. Barringer, Democrat.

Twenty fifth District (Mecklenburg), Dr. J. B. Alexander, Populist.

Twenty sixth District (Rowan, Davidson and Forsyth), S. Earnhardt, Populist and Jno. A. Ramsey, Republican.

Twenty-seventh District (Iredell, Davie and Yadkin), Shaw and Sharp, Republicans.

Twenty-eighth District (Stokes and Surry), one Republican.

Twenty ninth District (Catawba, Lincoln, Wilkes and Alexander), R. H. W. Barber, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirtieth District (Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga), Thos. Sutherland, Democrat.

Thirty first District (Caldwell, Burke, Mitchell, McDowell and Yancy), E. F. Wakefield, Populist, and one Republican.

Thirty second District (Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk), M. H. Justice, Democrat, J. A. Anthony, Democrat.

Thirty-third District (Buncombe, Madison and Haywood), Geo. H. Smathers, Republican, and W. W. Rollins, Republican.

Thirty fourth District (Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain), H. S. Anderson, Republican.

Thirty-fifth District (Macon, Clay, Cherokee and Graham), J. Frank Ray, Democrat.

The representation would stand:

Populists	24
Democrats	9
Republicans	17

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Alexander; J. W. Watts, Democrat.
Alamance; S. A. White, Republican.
Alleghany; M. F. Jones, Democrat.
Anson; T. C. Leak, Democrat.
Ashe; Spencer Blackburn, Republican.
Beaufort; H. E. Hodges, Populist.
Bertie; H. W. White, Republican.
Bladen; Sidney Meares, Republican.
Brunswick; W. W. Drew, Populist.
Buncombe, V. S. Lusk, Republican, W. G. Candler, Republican.
Burke; John H. Pearson, Democrat.
Cabarrus; A. F. Hileman, Populist.
Caldwell; J. L. Nelson, Democrat.
Camden; Republican.
Carteret; E. C. Duncan, Republican.
Caswell; C. J. Yarborough, Populist.
Catawba; L. R. Whitener, Populist.
Camden; J. E. Burgess, Republican, and J. E. Bryan, Populist.
Cherokee; D. W. Deweese, Republican.
Chowan; Richard Elliott, Republican.
Clay; Wm. Piott, Democrat.
Cleveland; Dr. B. F. Dixon, Democrat.
Columbus; J. B. Schulken, Populist.
Craven; Robt. Handcock, Republican.
Cumberland; Thos. H. Sutton, Republican, and W. P. Wemyss, Republican.
Currituck; W. H. Gallop, Democrat.
Dare; Geo. C. Daniels, Republican.
Davidson; J. W. McCreary, Republican.
Davie; W. A. Bailey, Republican.
Duplin; Maury Ward, Populist.
Durham; John W. Umstead, Democrat.
Edgecombe; Jordan Daney, Republican, and E. E. Bryan, Republican.
Forsyth; J. L. Grubbs, Republican, and W. P. Ormsley, Republican.
Franklin; Carter Barrow, Populist.
Gaston, —— White, Democrat.
Gates; J. J. Gatling, Democrat.
Graham; John Dayton, Republican.
Granville; King, Populist, Crews, Republican.
Guilford; J. T. Bureb, Democrat, B. G. Chilcutt, Republican.
Greene; W. R. Dixon, Populist.
Halifax; J. H. Arrington, Republican, Scott Harris, Populist.
Harnett, Chapin, Republican.
Haywood; J. W. Ferguson, Democrat.
Henderson; J. B. Freeman, Republican.
Hertford; Stark Hare, Republican.
Hyde; John G. Harris, Populist.
Iredell; J. R. McLellan, Democrat, and J. A. Hartness, Democrat.
Jackson; Walter E. Moore, Democrat.
Johnston; Claude M. Smith, Democrat, and Chas. M. Creech, Democrat.
Jones; —— Brown, Populist.
Lenoir; N. P. Hauser, Populist.
Lincoln; L. A. Abernethy, Populist
Macon; —— Lyle, Democrat.
Madison; J. W. Roberson, Republican.
Martin; Fagan, Populist.
McDowell; W. A. Conley, Democrat.
Mecklenburg; Sol. Reid, Democrat, one Populist and one Democrat.
Mitchell; L. A. Green, Republican.
Montgomery; J. A. Reynolds, Populist.
Moore; W. H. H. Lawhorn, Democrat.
Nash; V. B. Carter, Populist.
New Hanover; Jno. T. Horne, Republican, D. D. Sutton, Republican.
Northampton; N. R. Rawls, Republican.
Onslow; R. Duffy, Democrat.
Orange; A. R. Holmes, Democrat Populist.
Pamlico; C. M. Babbitt, Populist.
Pasquotank; Wm. G. Pool, Republican.
Perquimans; J. D. Parker, Populist.
Pender; Gibson James, Democrat.
Person; Jno. S. Cunningham, Democrat.
Pitt; E. V. Cox, Republican and Slade Chapman, Populist.
Polk; Grayson Alredge, Republican.
Randolph; J. J. White, Populist, and J. M. Allen, Republican.
Richmond; Claude Dockery, Republican, and Y. C. Morton, Populist.
Robeson; Duncan McBryde, Populist, and W. J. Currie, Republican.
Rockingham; A. E. Walters, Democrat, T. B. Foster, Populist.
Rowan, J. H. McKenzie, Democrat, and Walter Murphy, Democrat.
Rutherford; Lindsey Ferguson, Republican.
Sampson; C. H. Johnson, Populist, and R. W. Crumpler, Populist.
Stanly; E. T. Eddins, Democrat.
Stokes; R. J. Petree, Republican.
Surry; J. M. Brower, Republican.
Swain; J. H. Cathey, Democrat.
Transylvania; E. A. Aiken, Republican.
Tyrrell; Dr. Abe Alexander, Republican.
Union; Jas. Price, Populist.
Vance; W. M. Peace, Republican.
Wake; Jas. H. Young, Republican, J P. H. Adams, Republican, and James Ferrell, Populist.
Warren; C. A. Cook, Republican.
Washington; L. N. C. Spruill, Republican.
Wautauga; Thos. Bingham, Republican.
Wayne; T. B. Parker, Democrat, J. E. Person, Populist.
Wilkes; J. Q. A. Adams, Republican and C. H. Summers, Republican.
Wilson; Dr. B. T. Person, Populist.
Yadkin; J. C. Pinnix, Republican.
Yancey; ———— Democrat.

This will give the several parties representation as follows:

Republicans	49
Democrats	35
Populists	34
Doubtful	2

After a Lifetime Experience

I offer my services to the people of Fayetteville and surrounding country.

I manufacture Buggies and Road Carts, Road Wagons, Timber Wagons, Sling Carts, Dump and Farm Carts.

I use the best of material. Away with cutting and welding Tire. I use Mole's No. 3 Shrinker—16 ton pressure. It does the work like a charm. I also use the No. 2 Champion Drill Press

My Horse-Shoeing department I have supplied with Heller & Bro.'s latest improved Tools. Hand-made—any weight—Steel Plates for Runners and Trotters, to order.

I have one of the best Farriors in the city. I Shoe Horses all-round for 80c. Setting Tire, 40 cents.

I am Agent for the Monarch Buggy Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, and can sell you a Buggy at prices that defy competition.

Why will you pay your money for having your work butchered up when you can get it done properly for less money?

It will be to your advantage to call and see me before carrying your work elsewhere

Prompt attention paid to orders through the mail.

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Pain-Killer.

(PERRY DAVIS'.)

A Sure and Safe Remedy in every case and every kind of Bowel Complaint is

Pain-Killer.

This is a true statement and it can't be made too strong or too emphatic.

It is a simple, safe and quick cure for

Cramps, Cough, Rheumatism, Colic, Colds, Neuralgia, Diarrhœa, Croup, Toothache.

TWO SIZES, 25c. and 50c.

MARBLE AND GRANITE Monuments AND Headstones.

The public is cordially invited to visit my yard, where they will always find a choice collection of

Monuments

—AND—

Headstones

to select from. My workmanship stands

SECOND TO NONE

in the South, and my prices are as low as can be obtained for strictly first-class work A large lot of DESIGNS to select from.

Very respectfully,

E. L. REMSBURG,

Prop. Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works

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Call and examine and get prices at

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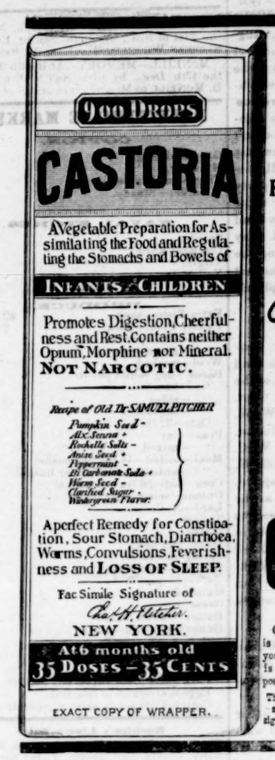

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Castoria is put up in one-size bottles only. It is not sold in bulk. Don't allow anyone to sell you anything else on the plea or promise that it is "just as good" and "will answer every purpose." See that you get C-A-S-T-O-R-I-A.

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ONLY $40 With Coupon

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BUGGIES, ROAD WAGONS, SURREYS VEHICLES and HARNESS of All Kinds

Shipped anywhere to anyone at WHOLESALE PRICES.

ONE OF OUR EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

READ DESCRIPTION CAREFULLY

PIANO OR CORNING BODY, END OR BREWSTER Springs, 3 or 4 bow LEATHER QUARTER Top, Patent curtain fasteners, head lining of best wool dyed cloth, corded seams and closed dusters in quarters, SOLID PANEL SPRING BACK, cloth or fancy leather trimmings, wing cushions, Sarven wheels, with 16 spokes, 3½ or 4 in. tread, 15-16 in. double collar steel axles, swedged and fantail bed, 4 and 5 leaf oil-tempered springs of best quality. Body is 29½ in. wide by 52 in. long, made of best seasoned lumber, ash frame and poplar panels, thoroughly glued, screwed and plugged. Double reach, ironed full length. All forgings, clips, bolts, etc., made of best Norway iron. Painting and finish first-class throughout. Bodies painted a rich black, gears Brewster green, black or carmine, handsomely striped. Each buggy complete with shafts, leather dash, boot, storm apron, carpet, anti-rattlers, etc. A written warranty with each buggy.

$45.00 is our SPECIAL WHOLESALE PRICE for this fine buggy. Never before sold for less, but to introduce our work in your locality we have decided to make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper an opportunity to get a strictly first-class $45.00 buggy at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of $40.00 and coupon we will ship this handsome buggy, securely packed and crated and delivered on board cars. Do not miss this opportunity to get a thoroughly High Grade Up-to-Date Buggy at the lowest price ever offered. Remember we do not offer it as a "cheap buggy," but as a strictly high-grade vehicle. If you want a cheaper buggy or some other style, write for our large illustrated catalogue showing 400 different styles of Vehicles, Harness, etc. We can sell you a top buggy as low as $32.00, better ones for $37.50 and upwards. Money refunded if not as represented after arrival and examination. Coupon must positively accompany the order to obtain this special price.

Coupon No. 1553 GOOD FOR $5.00 If sent with Order for No. 120 Top Buggy or No. 345 Road Wagon

OR

This Elegant Road Wagon WITH COUPON $25.00

No. 345 Road Wagon

ROAD WAGONS—We have all styles, but this one is the most popular. Any dealer will ask you $45.00 for it. Our wholesale price is $30.00. Send us $25.00 and coupon and it is yours. Guaranteed to be made of selected material thoroughly seasoned, best end or side springs, Sarven patent wheels, cloth or Evan's leather trimmings, double reach ironed full length, 15-16 in. drop axles, patent leather dash, painting body black, gear Brewster green or carmine nicely striped, and finely finished throughout. A written warranty with each wagon and money refunded if not as represented. Order at once. Prices will be higher next season. Address (in full,)

CASH BUYERS' UNION,

158 W. Van Buren St., Bx. 1553, Chicago, Ill.

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An International Monthly Illustrated

Edited by ALBERT SHAW

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9 27--94 tf Cor. Hay and Winslow St.

Executor's Notice.

Having qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of the late John Averitt, deceased, late of Cumberland county, N. C., this is to notify all persons having claims against the estate to exhibit them to the undersigned on or before the 24th day of September, 1897, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

All persons indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

This 24th day of September, 1896.

J. B. TROY, Executor, with will annexed.

Graded School,

Miss P. H. MATTHEWS, Superintendent.

Fall Session begins Thursday, September 24th, 1896, with the following Teachers:

1st Grade, Miss Matthews.
2nd " Miss Atkinson
3rd " Miss Broadfoot.
4th " Miss Worth.
5th " Miss Evans.
6th " Miss O'Daniel.
7th " Mr. McLean.

The 7th Grade will be composed of the pupils who were in the Sixth Grade last year and any others who wish to go. It will be known as a "pay grade." $10.00 for full term, payable monthly in advance. Parents and Guardians should see Mr. McLean and arrange for entering pupils.

A. B. WILLIAMS,
W. S. COOK,
JAMES M. LAMB,
Executive Com.

Aetna Life Insurance Co.,

HARTFORD, CONN.,

Assets January 1, 1896. - $43,560,073.

H. I. McDUFFIE, District Manager, Fayetteville, N. C.

daw-tf

A $65.00 Machine For $18.50 Cash with Order and Coupon

The Improved New High-Arm Self-Threading "Arlington" Sewing Machine

NEW HOME STYLE LATEST BEST CHEAPEST

Shipped to anyone anywhere, on 10 days' free trial in your own home, without asking one cent in advance

10 years' written warranty with each machine

$19.50 AND Coupon, if sent C. O. D. or on trial

STYLE No. 55. "ARLINGTON."

A strictly high-grade Sewing Machine, finished throughout in the best possible manner. It possesses all modern improvements in mechanical construction to such that it is are combined simplicity with great durability, and making it impossible for the machine to get out of order. It sews light and makes a perfect stitch with all kinds of thread and all classes of material. Always ready for use and unrivalled for speed, durability and quality of work. Notice the following points of superiority

The Head of the "Arlington" swings on patent socket hinges, firmly held down by a thumb screw. Strong, substantial, neat and handsome in design, and beautifully ornamented in gold. Bed plate has rounded corners and is inlaid or countersunk, making it flush with top of table. **Highest Arm**—Space under the arm is 5½ inches high and 9 inches long. This will receive largest skirts, and even quilts. **It is Self-Threading**—Absolutely no holes to put thread through except eye of needle. **Shuttle** is cylinder, open on end, entirely self-threading, easy to put in and take out; bobbin holds a large amount of thread. **Stitch Regulator** is on the best of the market, beneath the bobbin winder, and has a scale showing the number of stitches to the inch, and can be changed from 8 to 32 stitches to the inch. **Feed** is double and extends on both sides of needle, never fails to take goods through; never stops at seams; movement is positive; no lost motion to break and get out of order; can be raised and lowered at will. **Automatic Bobbin Winder**—for filling the bobbin automatically and perfectly smooth without holding the thread. Stands still when not run while winding bobbin. **Light Running**—Machine is easy to run, does not fatigue the operator, makes little noise and sews rapidly. **Stitch** is a double lock stitch, the same on both sides, will not ravel, and can be changed without stopping the machine. **Tension** is a flat spring tension, and will admit thread from 8 to 150 spool cotton without changing. Never gets out of order. **The Needle** is a straight, self-setting needle, flat on one side, and cannot be put in wrong. Needle **Bar** is round, made of case-hardened steel, with oil cup at the bottom to prevent oil from getting on the goods. **Adjustable Bearings**—All bearings are case-hardened steel and easily adjusted with a screw driver. All lost motion can be taken up, and the machine will last a lifetime. **Attachments**—Each machine is furnished with necessary tools and accessories, and in addition we furnish an extra set of attachments in a velvet lined metal box, free of charge, as follows: One ruffler and gatherer, one binder, one shirring plate, one set of four hemmers, different widths from ⅛ of an inch, one tucker, one under braider, one short or attachment foot, and one thread cutter. **Woodwork** of finest quality oak or walnut, gothic cover and drawers, nickel-plated trimmings to drawers, dress guards to wheel, and device for replacing belt.

DON'T PAY HIGH PRICES FOR SEWING MACHINES BUY DIRECTLY OF MANUFACTURERS AND SAVE AGENT'S AND DEALER'S PROFITS

OUR GREAT OFFER. $23.50 is our Special Wholesale Price, but in order to introduce this high grade sewing machine, we make a special coupon offer, giving every reader of this paper a chance to get a first-class machine at the lowest price ever offered. On receipt of **$18.50 cash** and coupon, **we** will ship the above-described machine anywhere securely packed and crated, and guarantee safe delivery. A ten years' written warranty sent with each machine. Money refunded if not as represented after thirty days' test trial. We will ship C. O. D. for $19.50 with privilege of twenty days' trial on receipt of $5.00 as a guarantee of good faith and charges. If you prefer thirty days' trial before paying, send for our large illustrated **catalogue with testimonials**, explaining fully how we ship sewing machines anywhere to anyone at the lowest manufacturer's prices without asking one cent in advance. The best plan is to send all cash with order, as you then save the $1.00 discount. Remember the coupon must be sent with order.

Coupon No. 1552 GOOD FOR $5.00 for Arlington Sewing Machine No. 55

ADDRESS (IN FULL) CASH BUYERS' UNION,

Bx 1553, 158-164 W. VAN BUREN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway

JOHN GILL, RECEIVER.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect November 15th, 1896.

NORTH BOUND.	No 2 daily.
Leave Wilmington,	7:30 a m
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:00 "
Leave Fayetteville,	11:21 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction,	11:27 "
Leave Sanford,	1:00 p m.
Leave Climax,	2:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:18 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	4:10 "
Leave Walnut Cove,	4:40 "
Leave Rural Hall,	5:10 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	6:3 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy,	8:40 a. m
Leave Rural Hall,	10:04 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10:32 "
Leave Stokesdale,	11:07 "
Arrive Greensboro,	11:53 "
Leave Greensboro,	12:10 p m
Leave Climax,	12:41 "
Leave Sanford,	2:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville Junction,	2:12 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	2:15 "
Leave Fayetteville,	4:35 "
Arrive Wilmington,	7:05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily
Leave Bennettsville,	6:30 a. m
Arrive Maxton,	8:40 "
Leave Maxton,	8:50 "
Leave Red Springs,	10:15 "
Leave Hope Mills,	11:1 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	11:40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily
Leave Fayetteville,	4:25 p. m
Leave Hope Mills,	4:49 "
Leave Red Springs,	5:36 "
Arrive Maxton,	6:09 "
Leave Maxton,	6:17 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	7:50 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 Mixed,
Leave Ramseur,	6:45 a. m
Leave Climax,	8:35 "
Arrive Greensboro,	8:50 "
Leave Greensboro,	9:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	10:07 "
Arrive Madison	11:05 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Except Sunday
Leave Madison,	12:30 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	1:28 "
Arrive Greensboro,	2:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:20 "
Leave Climax,	4:15 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:00 "

NORTH BOUND CONNECTIONS.

at Fayetteville with Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Winston-Salem.

SOUTH BOUND CONNECTIONS

at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE, General Passenger Agent.

J. W. FRY, General Manager.

Red Springs Seminary,

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Established by Fayetteville Presbytery.

New Buildings well equipped and adapted to all departments of College work.

Complete and liberal course fully abreast of the leading Southern Colleges for women.

Full and efficient Faculty.

Charges very moderate ($108.00 per yea for the full College course and board).

Session opens September 30, 1896.

For further information write to

REV. S. M RANKIN, Red Springs, N. C.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. is on every wrapper.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R AND BRANCHES AND FLORENCE RAILROAD

Condensed Schedule.]

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 27, 1896.	No. 33. Daily.	No. 35. Daily.	No. 41 Daily.
	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	11 55	9 27	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	12 57	10 20	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 20	.....	.....
Lv Rocky Mount	1 05	10 20	6 00
Leave Wilson..	2 03	11 03	.....
Leave Selma..	2 53	.....	.....
Lv. Fayetteville	4 31	12 53	.....
Arrive Florence.	37 15	3 00	.....

DATED Jan. 27, 1896.	No. 47 Daily	No. 37 Daily
	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilson..	4 48	6 35
Leave Goldsboro	2 35	8 20
Leave Mag